The ENGLISH
TEACHER

Bb. 5. 61

OR

The Diſcovery of the Art of Teaching and Learning the *Engliſh Tongue.*

Fitted for the Uſe of Schools, and neceſſary for all thoſe that deſire to Read, Write, or Speak our Tongue with Eaſe and Underſtanding.

In Two Parts.

The firſt Contains *The Principles.*
The ſecond is for the *Practice of Learners.*

C. COOPER, M. A. Maſter of the Grammar School of *Biſhop-Stortford* in *Hartfordſhire.*

Ne parva averſeris, ineſt ſua gratia parvis.
Tota domus nititur fundamento.

Licenſed, *Jan.* 17, 168$^{6}_{7}$. *Rob. Midgley.*

LONDON,
Printed by *John Richardſon*, for the Author, and are to be Sold by *Walter Kettleby* at the *Biſhops Head* in St. *Pauls Church-Yard.* 1687.

565!15

THE PREFACE TO THE READER.

*S**Ince the way of Writing many of our* Engliſh *Words, differs very much from the manner of ſpeaking ; wherein the ſame Letters, eſpecially the Vowels, are ſounded divers ways, and others not at all, and the ſame ſounds differently written ; which creates great trouble to the Teacher, and no leſs diſcouragement to the Learner : I have therefore in order to prevent theſe inconveniencies, rank't all ſuch words, or at leaſt thoſe of moſt common uſe in Speech, under their ſeveral proper Rules ; that thoſe which, while they lay wildly ſcattered up and down, ſeemed numberleſs and too unlike to be ſorted and brought to Rule, may now as it were with one view be plainly ſeen.*

By which means, the way of Writing, which could be attain'd onely by much Reading, and ſtrict Obſervation, may in a few Weeks, nay perhaps in a few Days, if not Hours, be throughly learn't, and the grounds and reaſons plainly diſcovered and underſtood. Which cannot ſurely, but be very grateful to all Gentlemen, Ladies, Merchants, Tradeſmen, Schools, and Strangers (that have ſo much knowledge of our Engliſh Tongue *as to underſtand the Rules ;) and generally to all thoſe that deſire with Eaſe and Underſtanding to ſpeak, read, or write* Engliſh ; *who have no time or occaſion to read over many Books, or conſult a Di* *and down, and wherein the ſame words are often variouſly and improperly written; and when they have done all they can, know not when they are Maſters of the Language.*

And many Schoolboyes alſo who are not ſo ſprightly as their Fellows, or whoſe Wit or Memory do not ſo early appear, ſo that they are wholly beaten off at firſt, or at leaſt, diſcouraged from learning any thing; by this method may attain to a good and uſeful knowledge in reading and writing English. *For thoſe, who cannot be brought to learn after the common method, yet by a diſtinct underſtanding of the juſt number, and true power of the Letters, and the Nature of Syllables, may make as ſure though not ſo ſpeedy a progreſs as others; which Experience can ſufficiently ſhew; and the reaſon is plain, for while they ſound the Syllables according to the uſual names, that are given to ſome of the Letters, they muſt neceſſarily pronounce differently from the common way of ſpeaking. Thus* g[*jee*]at, *they muſt ſound* jat *as we would write it,* c[*ſee*]ave ſave. *But* h[*atſh*]av[*yeu* conſonant]e. J[*i* conſonant]ew[double yeu]. v[*yeu* conſonant]inc. w[double yeu]ord. z[uzzard *or* zed] one: *ſo confounds them that they know not what to make of them; for ſome that have not the quickneſs of Wit or ſtrength of Memory, as others have, have no other guide or help, but only the ſounds of* [*or names given to*] *the Letters, which they putting together in one continued ſound are betrayed into a wrong pronunciation, or wholly put to a ſtop not knowing what to make of them.*

To take away theſe difficulties, I have ſet down the true number of the Letters, and given to them agreeable Names, which do moſt naturally expreſs their Power: I have alſo given an account of the ſeveral ranks or ſorts of Syllables with Rules for dividing of them which layes ſuch a groundwork for writing and reading, that an ordinary Capacity, by theſe helps, may with Eaſe and Underſtanding learn to read and write. And thoſe words, wherein the Writing and Pronunciation diſagree, I have in ſuch a manner reduced to Rule; that they may be learn't almoſt with as much eaſe and certainty, as if there was no difference between them.

Theſe things I thought fit to Collect and Tranſlate out of my Grammatica Linguæ Anglicanæ, *for the benefit of all that have occaſion to read or write. And to take off the Scandal that* [illegible] *of writing by thoſe, who have con-*

cluded, becauſe it was not, therefore it could not be brought to Rule; whenas other Modern Languages in greater Repute, may deſerve that Cenſure.

Learned men, I confeſs, have wrote concerning our way of Writing, as Sir Thomas Smith, *Secretary to Queen* Elizabeth; John Hart *a Herald named* Cheſter; Wade, Bulloker, Alexander Gill *Maſter of St.* Pauls *School, and* Butler *Succeſſively purſued the ſame deſign, which was nothing to our buſineſs in hand; for that was wholy to reform, and bring a new; but not to teach the preſent way of writing, which through the prevalency of Cuſtom, and want of publick Authority, and learned men to back it, fell to the ground.*

Some too of late in their Engliſh *Schoolmaſters, Tutors, Spelling Books, or ſuch like, have pretended to give an account of our way of writing; but what I have met with, have been falſe in the Ground-work, and confuſed and imperfect in the whole deſign; for they have not rightly diſtinguiſht between Vowels and Dipthongs, or truly ſhown which are the proper or improper, neither does it appear that they underſtood the Philoſophy of Sounds, or the Nature of Characters, or which were ſingle, or which were double. And after they have heaped up a multitude of words together, without Rule or Analogy, they leave the Reader to think there is no end of them, that when they have brought him into a Wilderneſs, there they leave him.*

I have therefore ſet down whatever I thought neceſſary in order to our preſent purpoſe, and have deſcended to examine the Truth of the leaſt particulars: Not only becauſe theſe things make up Beauty and Comelineſs, but becauſe upon the ſmalleſt (as in other things) depend matters of the greateſt weight: For he that can ſcan every circumſtance and accident of a thing, and value it according to its due worth, is the fitteſt perſon to manage the greateſt Affairs to the beſt intents and purpoſes; whenas a neglect, or ignorance in the ſmalleſt matter [a letter or ſtop] may cauſe a dangerous miſtake in the whole. So that altho theſe things are little in themſelves, yet they are great in their place, and upon which the greateſt muſt depend.

There may likely be ſome Objections made againſt what I have here done, which I have conſidered very thorowly, but I ſhall not undertake to trouble my ſelf, or the Reader with what I have drawn up for my own ſatisfaction, by way of Objection and Anſwer in

Particulars; becauſe ſufficient ſatisfaction may be had from the Preface to Grammatica Linguæ Anglicanæ. *Except onely this, that I have added the Principles, which are underſtood but by few, and therefore may not ſeem ſo fit for this preſent deſign.*

To which may be anſwered, it is impoſſible to correct the vulgar Errors without a clear, diſtinct, and particular explication of the Fundamentals, which muſt be as Rules to thoſe, that intend to be Maſters to teach others; and who can expect to attain the perfect knowledge of any thing, without Study, Time, and Prudence to underſtand the vulgar Errors, and to ſearch into, and find out the Truth: And there is no Truth more deſirable than that which tends to the Credit and Profit of the Publick. To make all Maſters *of the Myſteries of any Art or Science is not to be expected, neither is it neceſſary; but that ſome ſhould be is both requiſite and neceſſary to attain to perfection. The firſt Part therefore will be helpful to ſuch as deſire it. What is laid down in the ſecond Part, is for the Practice of all from the loweſt to the higheſt form of Readers; but it muſt be the Teachers Care and Skill to chuſe ſuch things all along (as in other Books of like Nature) that are fitteſt for the Learners Capacity and Progreſs; which will alſo be uſeful to others, which need no other Teacher: And both will diſcover the True and General way of Writing in all Languages, (which the forementioned* Authors *ſo much endeavoured) and particularly that which is in common uſe amongſt the* Engliſh. *The third part which is in the* Latin, *for ſhortneſs ſake, I have left out here: being not ſo neceſſary for this place.*

THE INDEX.

The Firſt Part.

Chap. 1. Section 1. Of the Elements of Speech pag. 1
2. Of Vowels 3
3. Of the Vowel a Lingual 4
4. Of the Vowel e Lingual 5
5. Of the Vowel i Lingual 6
6. Of the Vowel ee Lingual ibid.
7. Of the Vowel o Labial 7
8. Of the Vowel oo Labial 8
9. Of the Vowel o Guttural ibid.
10. Of the Vowel u Guttural 9
11. Of the Accidents of Vowels ibid.
12. Of the various Pronunciation 10
13. How the number of Vowels may be found out 11
14. The true lengthening of ſhort Vowels 12
Chap. 2. Of Dipthongs 14
Sect. 1. What a Dipthong is ibid.
2. Of the Dipthong ai 15
3. Of the Dipthong au 16
Chap. 3. Of the Conſonants 18

Sect. 1. *What a Conſonant is* 18
2. *Semi-Vowels and their Correſpondents breathed through the Noſtrils* 19
3. *Breathed through the Mouth* 20
Chap. 4. *Of the Engliſh Alphabet* 23

The Second Part.

CHap. 1. Sect. 1. *Of Syllables* pag. 27
Sect. 2. *Of the diviſion of Syllables* 28
3. *Of the poſſibility of Syllables.* 29
4. *Of the Accidents of Vowels* 33
Chap. 2. *Of the Vowel* a 34
Chap. 3. *Of the Vowel* e, *with* 3 *Rules* 36, 37, 38
Chap. 4. *Of the Vowel* i, *with* 2 *Rules* 39
Chap. 5. *Of the Vowel* o, *with* 2 *Rules* 40, 41
Chap. 6. *Of the Vowel* u, *with* 6 *Rules* 42, 43, 44
Chap. 7. *Of Dipthongs* ibid.
Rule 1. *Of* ai 46
2. *Of* oi ibid.
3. *Of* eu ibid.
4. *Of* ou 47
Rule particular 48
Chap. 8. *Of the improper Dipthongs,* ea, oa, eo, ie, *in which one Vowel alone is pronounced to which may be added* ui, *as it is commonly taken* 49
Rule 1. *Of* ea ibid.
2. *Of* oa 51
3. *Of* eo ibid.
4. *Of* ie ibid.

Chap. 9.

Chap. 9. *Of* B. 53
Chap. 10. *Of* C. *with* 5 *Rules* 53,56,59,61
Chap. 11. *Of* G. *with* 3 *Rules* 62,63,64
Chap. 12. *Of* H. 64
Rule 1. *Of* Ch ibid.
2. *Of* Gh 65
3. *Of* Ph 66
4. *Of* Th ibid.
Chap. 13. *Of* L, *with* 2 *Rules* 68
Chap. 14. *Of* R, ibid
Chap. 15. *Of* T, *with* 2 *Rules* 69,70
Chap. 16. *Of* W, *Rule* 1. 73
Chap. 17. *Of* X, *with* 2 *Rules* 74
Chap. 18. *Of* Y, *with* 2 *Rules* 74,75
Chap. 19. *Of Barbarous ſpeaking* 77
Chap. 20. *Of various Writings* 79
Obſervation 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 83,84,95,97,98
Remarks 105
Of Accents 110
Rules for Accents in Syllables 111
Rules of Accents for Poly-ſyllables 112
Of Pointing 114
General Rules 117
Of the Accidents of Sentences 118

The Courteous Reader is deſired to pardon the over-ſights of the Preis in Pointing; And Correct as follows,

Page	Line	for	Read
15	Marg. 8	ai	*ai*
16	4	put *it*	after *if*
17	20	*wy*	*wo*
18	25	*compreſſions*	*by compreſſing*
28	29	*of*	*and*
36	23	*ſpakes*	*ſpabes*
56	20	*of*	*hath*
71	11	*interpellatives*	*—pellation*
72	15	*recidivation*	*—vation*
102	18	*lad*	*laid*

And *pag.* 42. *lin.* 5. (except the ſound of the following Conſonant is doubled *as in Butt*) ſhould be put in a Parentheſis.

The ENGLISH TEACHER.

Whereby our Mother Tongue may be more eaſily Learnt.

The Firſt Part.

Of the Nature, Number, Affinity, Difference, and various Accidents of the Simple and Compounded Letters.

CHAP. I.

Section 1. *Of the Elements of Speech.*

AN *Element* of Speech, which is commonly call'd a *Letter*, hath a double ſignification.

Firſt, It is taken for a *ſound* or *modifications* of the *Breath*: and in this ſenſe a Letter is defined an indiviſible modification of the Breath made by one ſingle motion of the particular inſtruments of Sp

An Element twofold. ϛοιχεῖον.

Secondly, It is taken for a *Character*; in which ſenſe a Letter is defined a Picture expreſſing an articulate modification or faſhioning of the Breath.

γράμμα.

Of the Number.

The *Number* of *Letters* or *Characters* ought to anſwer to the *number* of the *ſimple Sounds* or *modifications* of the *Breath*, that are uſed in any Nation, ſo that the *peculiar force* and *difference* of every Letter may be eaſily, and certainly known as well by *Writing* as by *Name*; notwithſtanding in our *Engliſh*, as alſo in *other modern Tongues*, there are more *ſounds* than *Characters*; for we have two and thirty ſounds in common uſe with us, and yet we reckon but twenty four Characters, (which for the moſt part are the ſame with the Latin,) *as may be plainly ſeen in the Table ſet down under Chapter third.*

Of the Organs.

The chief Organs, which ſerve for forming of ſounds, are *firſt* the *Lungs*, *Wind-pipe* and *Larynx* or *Guttural knot*. By opening of the Lungs the Air is drawn in, (as in a pair of Bellows) as alſo by their ſhutting the Air is driven out; and the ſound accordingly is made ſtronger or weaker: And by this means as the Wind-pipe (*which is its Channel*) is longer or ſhorter, narrower or broader (*as the Pipes in Organs*) the ſound is made *baſe*, *mean*, or *treble*; for the ſaid Wind-pipe reaches to the Larynx (*which is wonderfully made*) and that is joyn'd to the root of the Throat; which being made up of Muſcles and Griſtles does more eaſily extend or contract it ſelf, (*as the ſtring of a Viol tuned higher or lower*) whereby it may ſtrike the Air more ſlenderly or fully, and make the ſound, as the *Speaker* pleaſes, more *acute* or *grave*; (*as in muſical Harmony, whereof it is the Organ*) *ſuch*, as the Wind-pipe according to its unchangeable and fixed diſpoſition would neceſſarily make.

Of Articulation.

But as yet the *Breath* is not pronounced *articulate*, till it is faſhioned by the more peculiar inſtruments: and therefore in the *ſecond place*, the root, middle or end of the *Tongue* moved or fixed to the inward, middle, or former part of the *Palate*; or to the root, or top of the *Teeth*: and in ſome the *Lips*, upper or lower more or leſs contracted, or mutually joyn'd to one another; or the lower moved to the top of the upper *Teeth* (*as the fingers playing upon the holes of a Pipe*) render the ſounds diſtinct and peculiar. Amongſt theſe inſtruments, thoſe, which chiefly ſerve for the faſhioning of ſome Letters, give names unto them; as *Guttural, Lingual, Palatine, Dental, Labial, Lingua-palatine, Lingua-dental.*

While the Letters are formed by the Organs or Inſtruments rightly diſpoſed, the Breath is either divers ways ſtraitned or intercepted; or elſe freely emitted through the Noſtrils or the Lips: from whence they are divided into *Conſonants* and *Vowels*; the Conſonants into *Semivowels, aſpirated, Semimutes and Mutes.*

Diviſion of the Letters.

When the Breath ſends forth a *murmur* or *ſonorous voice*, made by a tremulous concuſſion of the Larynx; ſuch as is in Vowels, Semivowels, faintly in Semi-mutes it cauſes *open Speech:* But if this tremulous concuſſion or vibration does not accompany the ſounds, there follows onely a *whiſpering*; ſuch as is always in the aſpirats, even *in open Speech.* If the Larynx is ſtiff or exaſperated, a hoarſeneſs follows; and if a Catarrh abounds, and the vibration is wholly hindered, it cauſes an *involuntary Whiſpering.*

The difference between open Speech and Whiſpering.

Sect. 2. *Of Vowels.*

A Vowel is a full and perfect ſound made by a free and open emiſſion of the Breath: Of theſe *ſounds* there are *eight* common amongſt us, and but onely *five Characters,* a e i o u, which have as many names, whereof two are Dipthongs.

What a Vowel is.

The greateſt difficulties in learning our *Engliſh* Tongue chiefly conſiſt in the various and intricate wayes of pronouncing the Vowels; ſome Conſonants, I confeſs, are difficultly formed by Strangers whoſe Mouths are not train'd up to them, yet they may be eaſily learnt by the help of the following Rules; for they are ſaid to be contain'd in this ſentence, *what think the choſen Judges.* But how you may come to know the right pronunciation of

Wherein the difficulty chiefly conſiſts.

the Characters of all the Vowels in every word, *This is our End, this our Task*.

The reaſon of the difficulty.

1. Becauſe the number of Vowels hath never yet been rightly determin'd whenas we have more ſounds than Characters; for with one and the ſame Character we write *can*, *cane*, *call*; and yet there is as great a difference in theſe three words, between the ſounds of the Vowels, as there is between any other neighbouring Vowels. So *o* in *rod*, *rode*, *roll*, *ranſom*. And thò there ſeems to be the leaſt, yet there is ſome difference between the Vowels in *bull* and *cut*. And beſides *ee* and *oo*, which have the ſame nature and uſe with other Vowels; are not reckoned in the number.

2. The ſame ſound is written with diverſe, ſometimes many Characters; as in *call*, *caul*, *crawl*, *loſs*, *laws*, *nought*, *naught*. So *err*, *birth*, *vapour*, *nature*, *hurt*, and commonly alſo *ar* as in *Schollar*.

3. Every one of the ſhort Vowels has for its long Vowel a neighbouring ſound of another kind, a degree more ſubtle,or elſe a Dipthong. Therefore I ſhall narrowly ſearch into the true Philoſophy of Letters, eſpecially of thoſe that belong to our *Engliſh* Tongue; and that their nature may be more certainly and eaſily underſtood, I will ſet down the definitions and alſo the Characters uſed in the neighbouring Nations, from whence the defects and faults of the Alphabets in very many Languages (which make the way of writing and ſpeaking the ſame Characters uncertain and doubtful) may plainly be ſeen. The Characters of the Vowels with us are *a e i o u*.

Sect. 3. *Of the Vowel* a *lingual.*

The index will direct to the Examples.

A is formed by the middle of the Tongue a little rais'd to the hollow of the Palate. In theſe *can*, *paſs by*, *a* is ſhort; in *caſt*, *paſt* for *paſſed*, it is long. This ſound is very common to the *Engliſh*, who pronounce the Latin *a* alwayes after this manner; as in *amabam*. So alſo the *Welſh*; and ſometime the *French*; as in *animal*, *demande*:

but the *Germans* rarely or never. For this ſound both ſhort and long we alwayes write *a*; but we pronounce this Character two different wayes beſides the former, which is taken for its long Vowel; as in *cane*, which is defined in the following Section: the latter; as in *was*, in the ſeventh Section under *o* Guttural.

Sect. 4. *Of the Vowel* e *Lingual.*

E is form'd by the Tongue more rais'd toward the end and extended than in *a* foregoing; whereby the paſſage for the breath between the Tongue and the Pallate is made narrower, and the ſound more acute; as in *ken*, *men*. So among the *Germans*, *menſchen*. But very rarely among the *French*; as in *exceſs*, *proteſt*, *ſeſſion*. This ſound, when ſhort, the *Engliſh* alwayes write *e*; and this Character they never pronounce otherwiſe except before *r*, wherein by reaſon of its tremulous motion, and the ſubtlety of the Vowel, it can hardly be ſounded otherwiſe than *ur*; therefore *per* in *pertain*, and *pur* in *purpoſe* have the ſame ſound. The true lengthning of this ſound is written by *a*, and is falſly called *a* long; as in *cane*, *wane*; and before *ge*, as *age*; and *nge*, as *ſtrange*; but in all other words (*unleſs I miſtake*) where *e* ſilent is added to the end of a ſyllable, *u* guttural (*which is defined Section tenth*) is put after *a*; as in name, as if it was writ *na-um* a diſſyllable. This ſound, when it is purely pronounced, is written *ai* or *ay*, as *pain*, *day*; which are commonly thus ſounded in almoſt all words; ſo *ey* in *convey*, *obey*, *purvey*, *ſurvey*, *they*, *trey*, *whey*; ſometimes but rarely *ea* *pearl*.

It is ſhort in	And long in
Sell	*Sail*
Sent	*Saint*
Tell	*Tail*
Tent	*Taint*

but in *ſale*, *tale*, it is ſounded as if it was writ *ſa-ul*, *ta-ul*. (as before) The *French* *e* neuter in *perle*, or *ai* in *paine*. The *Germans* by *e* in *ere long*. The ſound, which is taken for its long Vowel, from whence alſo it hath its name, *is defined in the* *following Section*; therefore there is no proper or peculiar name given to it, though it is frequently uſed in the *Engliſh* Tongue, *and too often by ſome that affect a finer way of ſpeaking.*

Sect. 5. *Of the Vowel* i *Lingual.*

I is formed by the Tongue nearer to the end, higher raiſed and more expanded, whereby the paſſage for the Breath is rendred narrower, and the ſound more ſubtle then in *ken* or *cane*; as in *win*, *priviledge*. The *Engliſh* alwayes expreſs this ſound when ſhort by *i*, which Character alſo, when taken for the ſhort ſound, they never pronounce otherwiſe, unleſs before *r* for the reaſon aforeſaid under *e*. The true lengthning of this Vowel is expreſs'd by *e* ending a ſyllable, as in *fe-male*; but when the ſound of the next Conſonant is doubled, or joyn'd to *e*, it hath the ſound of *e* ſhort as *el-egant*,*elſe*,*fetter*; by *ea*,when a conſonant ends a ſyllable,as *wean*; in the end of ſyllables by *y*,as *gravity*, except *pea*, *plea*, *ſea*; ſometimes by *ei*, *deceive*: The *French* by *i*; as in *privelege*, or *e* maſculine, as *pieté*. The *Germans* and others by *i*, as *Jche-bin*, *wider*. The ſound that is taken for its long Vowel, whence alſo it takes its name, is a Dipthong; *and is deſcribed chap.* 2. *ſect.* 5.

Sect. 6. *Of the Vowel* ee *Lingual.*

Ee is formed by the end of the Tongue fixed to the lower Teeth, both expanded and raiſed to the higheſt degree, whereby the paſſage of the Air is moſt of all ſtraightned, and the ſound made the cloſeſt of all Vowels, and coming neareſt to the nature of Conſonants; as in *feet*, *feed*; and therefore there is the leaſt difference between the ſhortning or lengthning thereof, becauſe there is ſo little ſpace between the Tongue and the Pallate in forming of it. The *Engliſh* ſometime expreſs this ſound by *ea*, as *ear*; by *ie* as *field*; and thus they alwayes pronounce *ee*, as the neighbouring Nations often do *i*. The *French* in *indiviſible*. The *Germans* alſo *ie*, *ziel*, and *ee*, *meer*.

Thus far we have ſpoken of the Vowels formed by the Tongue; the power and difference whereof, as alſo the number, may eaſily be demonſtrated by theſe following Examples; *ha, bay, the, bee:* In theſe inſtances the Vowels are all long, where *a* hath two ſounds. 1. It is put for the firſt lingual ſound either ſhort or long; as *can, caſt.* And 2. For that ſound which is the true lengthning of *e* in *ken*; [*to wit the ſecond lingual ſound, long.*] as *cane, e* ſupplies the place of the latter *a* ſhort [*to wit, the ſecond ſound lingual ſhort*] as *met*; and the place alſo of the third ſound lingual long [*to wit* i *long*] as *mete.* And therefore the Character *i* hath no place among the long Vowels, but is referr'd to the Dipthongs. No peculiar name is given to *a* in *bay*; therefore there are onely three names of the ſimple Vowels among the Linguals; for *i* long is a Dipthong, but four Characters. The only Error and difficulty conſiſts in this, that *e* in *wen* hath not its name, from the ſound that is there heard, but from *i* in *win*; and *i* in *win* is not named from that ſimple ſound, but from a dipthong *i* in *wine*; for the ſhort Vowels are regular, but thoſe, which are taken for the long, and the names which are derived from them, are *unequally* and *diſagreeably* applyed to the ſhort: In the ſhort there are four ſounds and as many Characters; as in *wan, wen, win, ween:* If therefore the ſhort were rightly coupled with the long and agreeably received their names from thoſe ſounds, there would be no *miſtake* or *difficulty*, after this manner

Wan	*Wen*	*Win*	*Ween.*
Waſh	*Wane*	*Wean*	*Wee.*

Sect. 7. *Of the Vowel* o Labial.

O is formed by the lips a little contracted, while the breath is emitted Circular; as in *hope.* Thus the *Engliſh* alwayes pronounce this when long; (except in a few, where it is ſounded *oo*, as *move*, or *ou* labial before *l*, as *bold*) which ſometimes they expreſs by *oa*, as *Coach*; it is ſeldom ſhort in its own ſound, unleſs in a few, which begin with a labial conſonant, as after *w* in *wolſ*, *wonder*, and ſuch like, and in the ſyllable *wor-* ; more I do not remember. In ſome *u* is pronounced thus, where the foregoing conſonant is labial ; as *pull*, *full*, not becauſe this is the trueſt, but the eaſieſt pronunciation: And *oo* in *good*, *hood*, *ſtood*, *wood*. The *French* by *o* ; as *globe*, *proteſte* ; in *copy* it is ſhort. The *Germans* by *o* ; as *oſtern*, which in the beginning of words they commonly ſound long: in *wort*, *Gott*, it is ſhort.

Sect. 8. *Of the Vowel* oo *Labial.*

Oo is formed by the Lips very much contracted ; as *book*, *boot* ; there is very little difference between the ſhort and long ſound, for the reaſon aforeſaid under *ee*. We always pronounce it thus, except in thoſe words which are excepted in the foregoing and following Sections. In ſome few alſo we expreſs this ſound by *o* as *move*, *oa boar*, *ou court*. The *Germans* by *u*, as *Zufluch*. The *French* by *ou*, as *coupe*.

Sect. 9. *Of the Vowel* o *Guttural.*

O hath a twofold ſound, the former is already defined *Sect.* 7. This latter is formed by the root of the Tongue moved to the inner part of the Pallat, while the middle of the Tongue is depreſſed, which cauſes the greateſt ſpace between the fore part of the Tongue and Pallat ; and therefore it hath the moſt open and full ſound of all the Vowels ; as in *loſs*. Thus the *Engliſh* alwayes pronounce this Letter, when ſhort, unleſs in ſome words before *m n v*, where it is ſounded as *u* guttural ; and after *w*, where it is ſounded as *o* labial ſhort, ſometimes we write this ſound *a* ; as *was*, *watch* ; long *o*, as *loſt* ; *a* chiefly before *ll*, *lt*, *all*, *halt* ; *aw*, *awl* ; in three words *oa*, *groat*, *a-broad* ; *au*, *cauſe* ; *augh*, *caught* ; *ough*, *ought*. *Germans*, and other Nothernly Nations *a* ; as *man*, *haben*. The *French* *a*, as *Almanack*. This ſound among the *Engliſh* is diſtinguiſhed neither by name nor character ; for diſtinction ſake I ſhall write it *a*.

Sect. 10. *Of the Vowel* u *guttural.*

u is formed onely in the throat, by the Larynx ſtriking the Air, cauſing a naked murmur, which is the ſame with the groaning of a man that is ſick or in pain; and which Infants alſo (before they are able to ſpeak) firſt utter: And it is the principle, of which all the other Vowels are made by a various faſhioning of the breath. According to right therefore it claims the firſt place, but following the common cuſtom, I have ſet it in the laſt. The *Engliſh* ſcarce ever pronounce this ſound, when ſhort, otherwiſe than in *nut*; *(as alſo in the Latine)* unleſs where the foregoing conſonant is labial, and ſhapes the lips to give it a fuller ſound as in *pull*; between theſe there is very little, yet a ſpecifical difference; ſuch as is between the *Engliſh cup* and *French copy*; for that former ſound is thinner, this latter fuller; that is formed onely by the Larynx in the Throat, this by the Lips contracted; therefore while *o* is formed by the Lips in a continued ſound, if the Lips fall into an Oblong figure, *u* guttural is form'd. In ſome it is written *o* as to *come*. The *French* heretofore ſounded their *e* feminine after this manner, as the laſt *e* in *providence.* The *Germans Ham* and *berg* in proper names. I never heard it pronounced long with us in its own ſound, unleſs in Muſical Harmony, or among the vulgar eſpecially children of a Dilatory pronunciation: for its long Vowel it aſſumes the Dipthong *eu*; whence alſo it hath its name, as *mute*; ſo in *neuter* ψεῦδος, the ſame almoſt with the *French* whiſtling *u*, of which among the Dipthongs.

Sect. 11. *Of the Accidents of Vowels.*

Of the ſigns of lengthning.

Every one of the Vowels is pronounced ſhort and long in their proper ſound, except *u* guttural, whereby the number is doubled, not in Eſſence, but onely in the meaſure of time: This lengthning, or the ſound which is taken for the long Vowel, may be known three wayes.

1. If a Vowel ends a Syllable, it is, or ſupplies the place of a long one; as *Dia-dem, ſa-ble, e-ject, fi-nite, no-ble, gru-el.*

2. When *e* ſilent is added to the end of a ſyllable, *mat, make, (where* e *final is added after* a, *it is almoſt alwayes pronounced as* a u; *as in make) win, wine; hop, hope; nut, mute.*

3. When another Vowel is inſerted; *men, mean,* (e *long except in mete, is alwayes known this way*) *coat, guide, fruit.*

The lengthning of the ſounds, *a* in *aſs*, and *o* in *nor*; as in *laſt, north,* is diſtinguiſhed by no ſigns; for in them there is no other difference, than the meaſure of time in pronunciation; when as in others the ſhort Vowel hath a diſtinct ſound for its long one. And *o* guttural (*as aboveſaid*) hath for its long vowel divers Characters.

This way is neither ſutable, becauſe the ſign ought to be in or upon the vowel, where the lengthning is: Nor certain, for *e* at the end is not alwayes a ſign of a long vowel, but ſometimes other vowels in the middle of a ſyllable; ſometimes alſo *e* final, as in proper names makes a diſtinct ſyllable; and *e* ſometimes is added after ſhort ſyllables. But of the wonderful power and uſe of the Letter *e*, more ſhall be ſaid *in Part ſecond and Chapter ſecond.* The ancient Latins doubled the Letters; as *amaabam,* and the *Germans* at this day; as *waar, true.*

Sect. 12. *Of the various pronunciation.*

Each of the vowels may be pronounced in a ſlender, middle, or groſs ſound; as the Organs are greater or leſs; the appulſe of the Active Inſtruments, Tongue, Lips, to the paſſive, Teeth, Palate, ſtronger or weaker: Or as the paſſage of the Breath from the Lungs thorow the Wind-pipe, Larynx, or Mouth is longer or ſhorter, broader or narrower, emitted with greater or leſs force. Whereby the ſame motion of the breath, made by the ſame ſpecifical Organs, cauſing the ſame ſpecifical ſound, may be ſpoken in divers Tones: as appears from the ſpeech of perſons of both Sexes, young and old, healthful and ſickly, and men of ſeveral countries, ſome ſpeak very *broad* and *openly*, others *fine* and *inwardly*, and ſome others in a *mean*. The *German* and *Welſh* ſpeak roughly and difficulty in the Throat ; ſo the *Hebrew* Tongue abounds in Gutturals. The *French* quick and haſty, full of Vowels, as the *Greek*. The *Engliſh* ſpeak their ſyllables and words diſtinctly and outwardly from the Lips : So the *Latin* is made up of an equal mixture of Conſonants and Vowels. From this and the following reaſon it happens that ſtrangers think each other ſpeaks ſounds which they never heard before, and becauſe Alphabets generally, except the *Hebrew*, are very imperfect ; and the ſounds are neither rightly or ſufficiently enough diſtinguiſhed by names and characters ; for there is not an adequate number of characters to expreſs the different ſounds ; and men cannot withdraw their thoughts from the characters that they may underſtand the true number and power of the ſimple ſounds ; but judge of the ſounds according to the Characters, which they learned in their youth. Beſides divers Nations have ſounds peculiar to themſelves interwoven in their ſpeech ; as in *Engliſh the ſame* : from whence ariſes ſo great a difference in the whole dialect, as appears to men of divers Nations. For I have ſcarce ever heard or could invent a Vowel, which cannot be reduced to the ſhort or long ſounds or compounded of thoſe which I have endeavoured to define.

Sect. 13.

How the number of Vowels may be found out.

Every Vowel ending a ſyllable, or ſpoken by it ſelf, without any other Letters, muſt neceſſarily be long ; for the ſhortning of a Vowel is made by a ſudden appulſe or colliſion of the Inſtruments ſtraightning or elſe wholly intercepting the breath ; therefore where no conſonant follows, the Vowel cannot be ſhort ; and conſequently it muſt be granted beyond all doubt, that in *ha*, *hay*, *the*, *thee*, *ſo*, *ſhoo*, *ſaw*, there are ſeven diſtinct long ſounds, to which if *u* guttural be added alwayes ſhort, we may plainly ſee that there are eight Vowels commonly uſed among us : And therefore there ought to be ſo many diſtinct characters, and a peculiar name given to every one of them according to their ſound : As *a e i ee o oo u u.* And theſe, according to the order in which they are formed, ought to be placed in this manner.

u	*o*	*a*	*e*	*i*	*ee*	*o*	*oo*
Cup	*con*	*can*	*ken*	*kin*	*keen*	*cope*	*coop.*

But theſe may be more certainly and eaſily underſtood and learnt by the Ear than by the writing; for a letter is not the lively repreſentation of a ſound; becauſe a ſound cannot be perceived by the Eyes.

Sect. 14.

The true lengthning of ſhort Vowels.

The true ſhortning and lengthning of the Vowels, and how every one of the ſhort Vowels hath, for its long one, a neighbouring ſound, diſtinct from it ſelf, and a degree more ſubtle; or a dipthong; may be eaſily known from what hath been already ſaid. But for a farther confirmation of this matter, I will compare the ſhort Vowels with thoſe ſounds that are put inſtead of the long; and than ſet down the ſame ſhort ſounds compared with Examples, wherein they are ſounded long according to their own true power.

The *Vowels* according to the common inſtitution are compared after this manner.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Can	*met*	*will*	*folly*	*cut*	*meet*	*foot*
cane	*mete*	*wile*	*fole*	——	*need*	*food.*

Herein *o* is put for two diſtinct vowels, ſo that there are onely ſeven characters. Theſe ſhort vowels, lengthned in their own true ſound, ſhould be compared as in the following Examples.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Can	*ken*	*will*	*folly*	*full*	*up*	*meet*	*foot*
caſt	*cane*	*weal*	*fall*	*fole*	——	*need*	*food*

From hence appears that

(*a*) in *can*	borrows its long vowel from	(*e*) in *ken, cane*
(*e*) in *ken*		(*i*) in *will, weal.*
(*i*) in *will*		(*ui*) in *wile a dipthong*
(*o*) in *folly*		(*o*) in *full, fole*
(*u*) in *full*		(*eu*) in *fuel* a dipthong.
(*u*) in *but*		*the ſame dipthong.*

If any skilful judge of ſounds deſires a more clear proof in this caſe, confirm'd beyond all doubt, let him accurately obſerve the times of the ſounds in muſical Harmony; where all the vowels are ſounded long in their own power: whereby alſo we may learn how *u* in *up*, or any other ſhort vowel is to be ſounded long; and what name ſhould be properly given to it. Seeing therefore the truth it ſelf, without farther explication, is able to anſwer all objections; I do not find my ſelf any wayes obliged particularly to confute thoſe things which others have erroneouſly written on this ſubject.

All that is here farther to be added, is concerning *y*; which, as a Vowel in all Monoſyllables and after *f*, is pronounced as *i* dipthong in *wile*; as *fly, pacify*; in others as *e* in *weal*, which ſometimes at the end of ſome few words is written *ey* as in *valley*. *Ay, ey, oy* at the end of words are put for *ai, ei, oi*; as *ſay, obey, joy*. We ſeldom write *ei*, or *ey*; and then they have the ſame ſound with *ai*. *Ye* beginning a ſyllable is defined among the Conſonants. The next thing is to ſpeak of the compound Vowels, or,

CHAP. II.

Of Dipthongs.

Section 1. *What a Dipthong is.*

A Dipthong (as it is commonly taken) is a Joyning of two vowels in the ſame ſyllable, wherein the power of both is kept. Therefore a double motion of the inſtruments of Speech is neceſſary to the forming of a Dipthong; ſo that the latter part of the ſound is different from the former.

Of improper Dipthongs.

In theſe *ea eo ie oa*, the latter vowel is ſo open that they cannot poſſibly be joyned into Dipthongs; for there is no bound, by which the breath can be kept in, ſo as to be joyned with the former; whenever therefore two or more vowels of this kind come together; one of them is either a ſign of a long ſyllable as *neat*, *boat*: or ſupplies the place of another vowel; as I *read* for *reed*, *fire* for *fiur*; or is altogether ſilent; as *head* for *hed*, *hearth* for *harth*: Or elſe is divided, and ſo makes two ſyllables; as *rëal*, *gëometry*, *Boaz*, *tuition*; which might be diſtinguiſhed by two points, or ſome other like ſigns: So in *doïng* from *do*, *goïng* from *go*; where an ending is added *oï* is divided. *Æ* and *œ* we alwayes pronounce *e*.

The ſounds *ee* and *oo*, which are the cloſeſt of all Vowels, and come neareſt to the nature of conſonants; can only be ſet after other Vowels; and therefore there can be no more or fewer according to the Nature of the Vowels, than ſix Dipthongs of each kind. This is alwayes to be obſerved, that *i* and *u* have the ſounds of *ee* and *oo*, when they are ſet after other Vowels, and make Dipthongs.

In theſe following Dipthongs, *i* ſet after the other Vowels, hath the ſound of *ee*.

Sect. 2. *Of the Dipthong* ai.

1. *A* in *can*, *caſt*, joined with *i* that is *ee*, makes the Dipthong in *bait*, *caitiff*, *ay* for *I* or yea, and *eight* commonly ſounded *ait*; which are all I know in our Tongue: this former for diſtinction ſake ſhall be written ai, the following *ai*. ai

2. *E* in *ken* or *a* in *cane* ſet before *i* makes a more ſubtle Dipthong than the former; as *praiſe*; in ſome few we write it *ei*, or *ey* at the end of a word; as *height*, *weight*, *convey*, the reſt we have ſet down under *e*, which being excepted, all others are written with *ai* or *ay*; as *hainous*. For the moſt part in common Diſcourſe we ſpeak *ai* as *a* ſimple in *cane*. ai *or* ei

3. *I* in will or *e* in *weal* joined with *i* that is *ee* (*which are the cloſeſt of all the vowels, and differ very little*) make the moſt ſubtle Dipthong. Never uſed in the *Engliſh* tongue. ei *or* iee

4. *O* in *loſs*, *loſt*, ſet before *i* is pronounced as in *joy*, *coy*, *coif*; which is thus ſounded almoſt in all words, in *Greek* alwaies, as πολλοὶ oi *or* ai

5. *u* in *full*, or *o* in *ſole*, with *i*, except in *boil*, *moil*, *point*, *poiſon*, is never uſed by the *Engliſh*; to this anſwers the *French oy* in *buoy*, which we would write *bwoy*: but the *Engliſh* word *boy* is a diſſyllable, to wit, *boai*. oi.

6. *u* in cut and *i* moſt eaſily make a dipthong, which we call *i* long; as *wine*: which is thus pronounced before *nd* at the end of words; as *blind*, *wind*; but *i* in *pin'd* for *pinned* from to *pin*, is ſhort; in *pined* from *pine*, is a Dipthong. This is expreſt by *ui* in *beguile*, *Diſguiſe*, *guide*, *guidon*; *oi* in *injoin*, *jointure*, *ointment*, *broil*.

Hitherto we have ſpoken of the firſt rank of the Dipthongs; as *ai ei ai oi ui*. To which as many anſwer in the ſecond rank following.

Sect. 3. Of the Dipthong au.

What a Dipthong is.

1. *A* in *can*, *caſt*, joyned with *u* anſwers to ai, never uſed with us, *lance*, *lancet* from L. *lanceola*, *lanch*, from F. *lancer*, *ganch*, *hant*, from F. *hanter*, *hanch*, from F. *hanche*, *gant* as if were *want* from A. S. *wana*, *gantlet*, *landreſs* from L. *lavando* ought by no means to be writ, with *u*; which is both contrary to the ſound and derivation; therefore they are falſly written *launce*, *&c.* ſome words eſpecially derived from the Latin we write *au*, but pronounce *au* or *a*; *audacious*, and *maunder*, from the F. *maudire*.

2. *A* in *ken*, *cane* ſet before *u* anſwers to *ai* in *dainty*, this is not commonly heard amongſt us unleſs by ſome who too much affect a fine way of ſpeaking, that pronounce *ou* or *ow* in this ſound as in *account*, *how*; for this *au* hath a very near ſound with *ou*.

3. *E* in *will*, *weal* with *u* is very common with us, which we call *u* long; as *fu-neral*, *huge*, *juice*; ſometimes writ *ew*, as *chew*, *knew*; and in other preter tenſes of Verbs; when *u* ends a ſyllable *e* is added; as *true*: In ſome few it is written *eu*, as *rheum*. Thus we alwayes ſound the Latin *eu*, and the Greek *eu*: The *French* for the moſt their *u*, but ſometimes more ſubtlely as if it were a ſimple ſound, but this is difficult and peculiar to the *French*.

4. *O* in *loſs*, *loſt*, joined with *u* we alwayes write *au*; as *audible*, *audience*, *auditory*, *augment*, *augury*, *auguſt*, *auricular*, *auſterity*, *authentick*, *authority*, *cautious*, *fraudulent*, *laudable*, *launch*, *plauſible*: which, thoſe that ſpeak more careleſly, ſound as *a* onely; In all others we pronounce *au* and *aw*, as *a* onely.

5. *O* in *full*, *fole* and *u*, make the Dipthong in *coulter*, *ſoul*, *mould*, *moulter*, *poulterer*, *poultry*, *ſhoulder*, *ſoul*. In others we expreſs this ſound by *o* before *ll* or *l* when it goes before another conſonant, as *bold*; ſome pronounce *ow* thus, as in *know*.

6. *U* guttural before the *German u*, that is the *Engliſh oo* we alwayes write *ou*; as in *out*, *about*; but ſometimes

we ſound *au* (beſides what it hath in the foregoing paragraph) as *oo*, ſo *I could*; as *ɑ* in bought; for difference ſake I will write it *yu*. Theſe make up the ſecond Claſſis of Dipthongs.

au ɑu eu ɑu ou yu.

We rarely uſe ai but *ai* often, as in *praiſe*. We rarely write *ei*, alwayes ſound it *ai*: *oi* we for the moſt part pronounce *ɑi*; rarely in the labial ſound, from whence *o* is named; we rarely write *ui*, but alwayes ſo pronounce *i* long; *au*, *ɑu* are alwayes ſounded as *ɑ* or *ɑ*: ſeldom *eu*, but *u* long is alwayes ſo ſounded. *ou* is rarely pronounced in the labial ſound; but often as *yu*.

I am not ignorant that ſome account *ee* and *oo* to be the ſame with *ye* and *we*, and that they may be ſet before the other Vowels, and mutually before each other; and therefore they write

ia ia ie ii iɑ io iu iy.
for *ya ya ye yee yɑ yo yoo yu.*

ua ua ue ui uɑ uo uu uy.
for *wa wa we wee wɑ wo woo wy.*

But it is plain that *ee* and *oo* in their own nature cannot be ſet before other Vowels, or mutually before each other; for the breath being ſo much kept in and bounded in the mouth (where the ſound chiefly remains) it does not paſs forward ſo as to unite ſuch Vowels that are ſet after them; wherefore if any one ſhould ten times together haſtily repeat *ee* or *oo* before any of the other Vowels, it will not make the ſound *yee* or *woo*; while the breath is more *ſtraightned* and with greater force breathed out of the Mouth, and ſo aſſume the nature of Conſonants, for there is the ſame kind of difference between *ee*, *oo* and *ye*, *we*, as there is between the ſemi-vowels and aſpirated, which are formed in the ſame ſeat, and by the ſame inſtruments, though not after the ſame manner; and therefore they may very properly be reckoned among the conſonants, where we ſhall ſpeak of them.

CHAP. III.

Of the Conſonants.

Sect. 1. *What a Conſonant is.*

A Conſonant is cauſed by a *cloſing* or *appulſe* of the Inſtruments of Speech *compreſſing* or *intercepting* the Breath.

The Number. The Eſſence of Letters conſiſts in a ſtated and diſtinct motion of the Inſtruments, and modification of the breath made thereby; and therefore the number of Conſonants ought to anſwer to the divers configurations of the Inſtruments variouſly forming the breath ſtraightned or wholly ſtopt; whereby different and articulate ſounds or modifications may be made; as the number alſo of Vowels anſwers to the divers configurations of the breath freely and openly paſſing out.

Diviſion. The ſeveral degrees and wayes in ſtraightning or intercepting the Breath make diverſe ranks of Conſonants, as, 1. *Semivowels.* 2. *Aſpirated.* 3. *Semi-mutes.* 4. *Mutes.*

Semi-vowels. *Semi-vowels* are made compreſſions or partly intercepting the Breath, capable of a *murmuring or vocal ſound*; unleſs in whiſpering.

Aſpirated. The *Aſpirated* correſpondents are made in the ſame ſeat and by the ſame inſtruments, but the breath is more *compreſs'd* and *ſtrongly emitted*; (*by which difference alone they are diſtinguiſh'd from the Semivowels*) wherefore they are not capable of a vocal ſound as the former, but have onely a whiſpering though in *open ſpeech*:

the Semi-vowels aſpirated, except *s* and *ſ*, and *d g ʒ* incraſſated, are in the modern Tongues expreſt by adding *h*.

Semi-mutes. The *Semi-mutes* are made by a total intercepting of the Breath; which modifie the following Vowel, accompanied with a vocal ſound as much as they can bear; and if the Breath be emitted, it makes a Semi-vowel.

Mutes. The Correſpondent *Mutes* are made from the Semi-mutes by directing the breath more ſtrongly to the determined ſeat, loſing the vocal ſound: where if the Breath be emitted it becomes an aſpirate.

The Definition proper to every Letter (*which the words themſelves in a manner do import*) is to be kept in Memory, while a letter is formed of that kind.

The Semi-vowels and Semi-mutes are placed in the beginning, and the aſpirated and Mutes are ſet at the end of every definition.

Sect. 2. *Semi-vowels and their Correſpondents breathed through the Noſtrils.*

Labial. *M* is framed by emitting the breath through the Noſtrils when the Lips are ſhut: *Hm*, which together with *hn* and *hng* are uſed by the *Welſh* and *Iriſh*.

Lingual. *N* is framed by the top of the Tongue, fixed to the root of the upper foreteeth: (l *is framed after the ſame manner, when the breath paſſing on both ſides of the Tongue is emitted at the mouth*): to this anſwers *hn*, which the *Engliſh* write *kn*, as *know* for *hnow*.

Guttural. *Ng* is formed by the root of the Tongue fixed to the inner part of the Palate: Which the *Engliſh* write *n* before *k* as *rank*: And thus they pronounce *ng* in the ſame ſyllable, even in Latin; as *anglus, angulus*; and in *Greek* γ before γ κ ξ χ as ἄγγελος. This is very diſtinct, from the two ſounds *n* and *g*, though it ſeems to have ſomething common with them both ; for that ſimple and ſlender ſound in *thin* with *g* added, as if it was written *thin-g* is formed with the top of the Tongue, and ſo makes a double and different ſound from this : *hng* which very likely was the *Hebrew* ע.

Sect. 3. *Breathed through the Mouth.*

Labial. *W* Is framed by the Lips very much contracted round, and the breath emitted more forward and with greater force then in forming *wo* ; *hw.*

V is framed by the lower lip moved to the top of the upper Teeth, while the breath is ſtrain'd through a chink : *f* or *ph*. The *Engliſh* wrote formerly *f* inſtead of *v*, as *heofon* for *heaven*. The *Latins* inverted Ⅎ, though before they uſed Ϝ called for its figure *di-gamma Æolicum* ; the *Welſh* F f.

Lingua-dental. *Z* is framed by the end of the Tongue fixed to the root of the lower Teeth, and the middle in the mean time raiſed, while the air breath'd through the Teeth almoſt ſhut makes a hiſſing but ſlender ſound. (*The* Germans *ſound it as* ts :) *s.*

Zh is made in the ſame place, if the breath is emitted more ſtrongly and groſly between the Tongue raiſed higher and the hollow of the Palate more ſtraitned through the Teeth ſhut cloſe. The *French I* ; *ſh*, the *French ch.*

Dh is framed by the end of the Tongue moved to the top of the upper Teeth, while the breath is ſtrain'd through a chink : *Th*, the *Engliſh* expreſs both by *th* as *thigh*, *thy* ; for diſtinction ſake I will write *d* incraſſated by *dh*, and *t* aſpirated by *th*.

Lingua-palatine. *L* is framed by the tip of the Tongue fixed to the former part of the Palate, while the breath being forced againſt it, paſſes out on both ſides : *hl.*

R is framed by the tip of the Tongue moved toward the middle of the Palate, while the breath paſſing out on all ſides, cauſes a tremulous motion : *hr.*

Y is framed by the middle of the Tongue to the hollow of the Palate, higher than in forming *ee*, and the breath emitted with greater force ; *hy*.

Gh is framed by the root of the Tongue *Guttural* moved to the inward part of the Palate ; which is ſpoken by the *Iriſh Ch* ; which is in uſe among the *Germans* and the *Welſh*. The ſounds for the moſt part are diſuſed by the *Engliſh*, but the Characters are ſtill retain'd.

H ſeparate from other Letters, hath no particular formation, neither doth it make any ſound of it ſelf, but a bare *aſpiration* ; for as the Semi-vowels may be aſpirated, ſo every vowel may have an aſpiration before or after it. In *She-phord* the conſonant is aſpirated ; in *Shep-herd*, the Vowel. For if the breath in ſounding theſe vowels *ad ed id eed ope oop ap up*, is forced forward more ſtrongly out of the mouth, it makes that very power, which we expreſs by *h* in *had hed hid heed hope hoop hap hup*. In theſe conſonants *hw hm hn hl hr hy hng* the aſpiration ſeems to be ſet before, in *f* or *ph ſh th ch* and in the incraſſated *zh dh gh*, to be after the letters, In pronouncing the vowels the aſpiration goes through the whole ſound, when it is ſet before them, and cannot be ſeparated from them : when it is ſet after them, it ſuddenly ſhortens the ſound of the vowels, as may eaſily be perceived. Whether it ought to be call'd a letter or not, or whether it might be better expreſt by any other mark or not, makes not to my deſign to determin ; let every one enjoy his own opinion.

The firſt Rank of Conſonants.

Semi vowels	*m*	*n*	*ng*	*v*	*w*	*dh*	*z*	*zh*	*l*	*r*	*gh*	*y*	*h*
Aſpirated	*hm*	*hn*	*hng*	*f*	*hw*	*th*	*s*	*ſh*	*hl*	*hr*	*ch*	*hy*	

In the *Semi-mutes* the breath is wholly intercepted, yet there is a little murmuring or vocal ſound that accompanies them in *Mutes*, the breath is neither emitted, nor any ſound heard.

Labial. *B* is made by the Lips ſhut ſtopping the breath directed between the upper and lower Teeth: But if the breath be emitted between the lower Lip and upper Teeth, through a chink; then the Semi-vowel *v* follows, (*which as other incraſſated might be written* bh:) *P*, where if the breath is emitted aſpirated, it makes *f* or *ph*.

Lingual. *D* is made by the end of the Tongue fixed to the root of the upper Teeth; where the breath emitted ſonorouſly will form *dh*. *T*, which forms *th* aſpirated.

Guttural. *G* is made by the root of the Tongue fixed to the inner part of the Palate; the breath let out forms *gh*; *C* and this forms *ch* aſpirated.

The ſecond Rank of Conſonants.

Semim.	*b*	*d*	*g*
Mutes.	*p*	*t*	*k*

I have hitherto thus accurately treated of the Letters, becauſe the Philoſophy of ſounds is the foundation of *Alphabets* in all Languages; which being known before-hand, any Tongue may be more eaſily learnt, which ought to be clear certain and uniform. But whenas on the contrary the Philoſophy of Letters is not at all, or rightly determined or clearly explained at the firſt; it muſt neceſſarily follow, that the Alphabets will abound with Errors and defects, wherein the ſame Character expreſſes many and undetermined ſounds, which makes the writing and pronunciation various and confuſed, the learning difficult and uncertain: and for want of this, there has been ſo many diſputes and enquiries about the true ſound of ſome of the *Hebrew* and *Greek* Letters. That therefore I might remedy this inconvenience, I have endeavoured to define and explain the divers modifications and articulate ſounds, that are fit for common ſpeech, which make up the ſyllables and words of all Languages that are ſpoken in any Nation in the

The Letters placed according to their Nat
which they are framed. 2. Of their ſoun
Mutes. 3. The ſeveral degrees of Ape
the ſound. Whether

	Vowels			*Conſonants*				
				Lips				
				upper, lower, or both:			*tip, mov*	
				Extremity of both Lips.	*Lower Lips to upper Teeth.*	*Lips ſhut.*	*Lower Teeth.*	*Breathed more denſe.*
Open	α	o						
Middle ſound	a							
	ą							
	e			W	V	M	Z	Zh
Cloſe	i	u	v	Hw	F	Hm	S	Sh
						B		
						P		
	Lingual	*Labial*	*Guttural*					

(v) is the Radical among the Vowels.

All the Conſonants according t
as the Radicals; from whic
Definitions of their Format

Nature ; 1. In reſpect of the Organs by
ſound ; Semi-vowels, Aſpirated, Sem-imutes,
Apertion or cloſure either of the Organs or

onants framed by the									
Tongue						*In the Throat.*			
, moved or fixed to the					*middle, moved to the*	*the root of the Tongue fixt*			
						to the inmoſt Palat, Breathed thro' the			
Breathed more	*Upper Teeth.*	*Gums.*	*Formoſt Palate.*	*Middle Palat.*	*Middle Palate.*	*mouth*	*Noſe.*	*In the Throat only.*	
Zh	Dh	N	L	R	Y	Gh	Ng	H	*Semivowels.*
Sh	Th	Hn	Hl	Hr	Hy	Ch	Hng	[illegible]	*Aſpirated.*
	D					G			*Semimutes.*
	T					C			*Mutes.*

ding to their ſeveral ſeats, depend upon the Three Mutes,
which all the reſt are framed, according to the ſeveral
ormation.

whole world; which we may take for granted, till ſome other perſon ſhall diſcover and define a new letter diſtinct from what is here propoſed in the general Scheme.

CHAP. IV.

Of the English Alphabet.

Section. I.

ALL the Vowels are commonly uſed with us; to wit a a e ee o oo ω u. And all Conſonants; as w y m z zh dh [written th] n l r y ng wh [heretofore hw] ſ s th hn [which we write kn] b d g p t k, except gh hl hr hy ch hng. The order and number of the characters to expreſs theſe letters is as follows a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r ſ s t v w x y z. This Alphabet is 1. Defective. 2. Superfluous. 3. Incongruous.

1. It is Defective; for there are no Characters diſtinct enough to expreſs a in hot, ng, dh; e in ken, cane, is not allowed a place among the Vowels; neither is it known by any particular name from the reſt: i and u receive their names from Dipthongs, and the true name of the latter is not known: ee and oo of which all the Dipthongs are made, and zh wh ſh th hn, are not reckoned in the Alphabet. Ai hath two ſounds in pain and bait. And oi three in poiſon, poiſe, join. J [dzh] in Judge, v in village are very falſly counted the ſame Letter with i and u, whenas they differ in their whole Nature.

2. Superfluous; for two ſimple ſounds are expreſt by one Character, which, if it were allowed in a ſtanding Alphabet, would multiply Letters without end; as q for cw, ſo our Anceſtors wrote, and at this day the Welſh, and heretofore the Romans q onely, where we now put qu; as qid for quid: x for cs: J for dzh: ſome will have z to be as much as ts, ſo it is among the Germans, but as we now ſpeak it, it is a ſimple ſound. Ph derived from the Latins

who put in inſtead of φ in the *Greek* derivatives, is the ſame with *f*. So *ew ow* with *eu ou*.

3. Incongruous; for the ſame Character expreſſes many ſounds, *a* three, *o* four, *ou* and *oi* three. Simple Conſonants alſo are written with two Letters, *wh th* in *thin*, and *th* [rather *dh*] in *thine*; *ng* in *thing*. And *ch* (unleſs in Greek derivatives where it hath the ſound of *k*) hath the power of *tſh*; as in *choice*, *riches*; in ſhort ſyllables *t* is commonly inſerted, as in Ditch: *kn* is put for *hn*. *C* before *a o u* is always pronounced as *k*, before *e i* or *y* as *ſ*, ſo it is in Latin now, but the Ancients pronounced *Cicero* as we ſhould *Kikero*, we as if it were *Siſero*; thus we make a Monſter of it, *modo ſerpens*, *modo cornix*. “The pronunci-“ation is far otherwiſe than heretofore (ſaith *Voſſius*) for “the *Romans* diſtinguiſhed between *i* ſhort and *i* long, “neither did they pronounce *c* otherwiſe in *dicis*, *dicit*, “than in *dico*, *dicam*; nor *t* otherwiſe in *artium* than in “*arti*: *v* conſonant as we do *w*; (ſo ſome now would “have the *Hebrew* ו [*vau*] pronounced *wah*) *g* in *lego*, “*legis* as γ in λέγω, λέγεις. *G* is very improperly call'd *jee*; for it very ſeldom hath that ſound, and by this means there are two Letters of the ſame ſort *g* and *j*; both call'd by wrong names, ſo that the true name *γn* is wanting which ſhould expreſs the power in *ga go gu*, and very often *ge gi*: *j v* are falſly call'd conſonants: *z izad* or *izzard*: *w* double *u*: *y wi*: *h ache*; for they ſhould receive their name from their power, Thus, *jee ge* [*γn*] *ex ve we ye he*.

The names of Conſonants, becauſe they are not full and perfect ſounds, have vowels joyn'd with them, which are commonly ſet before the Semi-vowels and after the Mutes. But the diviſion into Semi-vowels and Mutes is neither full nor true; as I have demonſtrated in the foregoing Table. The Semi-vowels are ſaid to be *el em en ar*, to which may be added *ez eng edh*, and *we ve ye*: The Mutes *bee ka dee ga pee tee*, to which may be added the Aſpirats *ef es*, and *hne hwe ſhe the* [θ].

The Letters are commonly reckoned twenty four in number; yet it will not be an eaſie matter to find that number, till a ſtated ſound or power is given to every Letter: For je ve ye without difference of name or character, (though the Grammarians do now adviſe to write the Vowels i u and the conſonants j v) are ſometimes counted vowels ſometimes conſonants. X q contain double ſounds. C is the ſame with k or ſ: therefore j v y conſonants are to be thrown aſide, while c and k x q and the vowel y are retain'd to make up the number of twenty four Letters; as

A b c d e f g h i k l m n o
p q r ſ t u w x y z.

But it would be the moſt natural method, and eaſieſt to young beginners, if all the letters were named according to their proper power: for is it not ridiculous and plainly abſurd to ſay, *ſee a yeu ſpels cave*: *dzhee* double *o em goom*: *Jee e* double *u*, *Jew*, *ache a zad* ? *hazzard*. They are improperly call'd in *Greek* and *Hebrew*, *Alpha*, *Beta*, &c. *Aleph*, *Beth*, &c. Our way of naming Letters is more proper, if it were full and true; which may be thus amended,

A bee c [*ka* or *ſee*] *dee e ef ge* [as in *get*] *he i jee ka el em en ar eſ tee u ve we ex ye ez.* To which may be added *wh eng eth* and *hna ſhe the.*

The Dipthongs are *ai ei oi au eu ou.* But of the power and various ſounds of theſe we have ſufficiently ſpoken elſewhere.

The Great English Letters

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O
P Q R S T U W X Y Z.

The ſmall English Letters.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r ꝛ ſ
s t u v w x y z &.

The Great Roman Letters.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S
T U V W X Y Z.

The ſmall Roman Letters.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r ſ s t u v w x y z.

The Great Italick Letters.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S
T U V W X Y Z.

The ſmall Italick Letters.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r ſ s t u v w x y z.

The Conſonants.

b c d f g h j k l m n p q r ſ s t v x y z.

The Vowels. Double Conſonants.

a e i o u y. & ſſ ff ſl fl ſh ſt.

a e i o u y.

a e i o u y.

Hitherto we have treated of the firſt part, to wit, *The Principles of Speech*, on which depends

The Second Part.

In which the way of Writing and Pronouncing is laid down, and the various Words, wherein the Writing differs from the Pronunciation, orderly reduced to Rule.

CHAP. I.

Sect. 1. *Of Syllables.*

THE Letters by themſelves, or joyn'd with others making part of, or whole words are commonly call'd Syllables.

A Syllable is the ſound of one or more Letters in a diſtinct meaſure of breathing: One if it be a Vowel, more where the Letters will join together, in *Engliſh* to the number of eight; as in *ſtrengthen* where *e* is ſilent. There can be but one Vowel or *Dipthong* in a Syllable; becauſe they are perfect and open ſounds, that there can be no tranſition without a diſtinction in the breathing. The true power of the Letters in a Syllable may be known, if it be reduced to the feweſt; as in ſtrength, *re, tre, ſtre, ſtren, ſtreng, ſtrength*, where it will plainly appear to him that rightly weighs it, that *n* hath the ſound of *ng*, and *g* of *k*.

Syllable from συν λαμβάνω denotes properly a joining of Letters.

Sect. 2.

Sect. 2: Of the diviſion of Syllables.

Rule 1.

One onely Conſonant between two Vowels is joyn'd to the latter. Except *x*, as *ex-alt*, becauſe *x* is the ſame with *ks* which never begins a word in *Engliſh*: and *w* when it is put for *u*, as *ſtew-ard*, *pow-er*; but not elſe: as *to-ward*.

Rule 2.

If more Conſonants come between the Vowels, ſo many may be joyn'd to the latter, as are wont to begin words; the reſt to the former, Therefore two of the ſame letters will not begin. Theſe will begin

B br bl
C ch cr cl
D dr dw
F fr fl
G gn gr gl
J l m n q r v z

K kr kl kn.
P ph phr pr pl
S ſh ſhr ſc ſcr ſq ſl ſt ſtr ſm ſp ſw
T th thr thw tr tw
W wh wr

In ſome Greek derivatives *pn*, *phl*, *pſ*, *ſph*, *Chr*, begin, as *pnematical*, *phlebotomy*, *pſalm*, *ſphear*, *Chriſt*.

Cuſtom hath eſtabliſhed this as a Rule, from whence it follows that we muſt write, *ne-glect*, *i-gno-rance*, *fa-ſter*; and according to the Latin Rules *do-ctrin*, *ſum-ptu-ous*. But if we conſider the end of writing (which is to expreſs our thoughts and the picture of words moſt clearly) which ſhould be a rule to guide us, the ſyllables ought to be divided in ſpeaking as in writing, as *neg-lect*, *ig-no-rance*, *aſ-ter*, *doc-trine*, *ſump-tu-ous*.

Exception.

In compounds of derivatives, the ſyllables of the ſimple and primitives ſhould not be divided; therefore we muſt write *ſyn-a-gogue*, *diſ-ho-nor*: ſo that the endings, *ed*, *eſt*, *eth*, *edſt*, *ing*, *er*, &c. when joined to whole words do not take to themſelves the foregoing ſyllables, as *deliver-ed*, *deliver-eſt*, *deliver-eth*, *deliver-edſt*, *deliver-ing*, *deliver-er*, *deliver-ance*.

Rule 3.

If the ſame letter begins an integral, that ends a particle, with which it is compounded, in the diviſion of ſyllables the integral keeps its own, as *tran-ſpire*.

Sect. 3. *Of the poſſibility of Syllables.*

For the farther underſtanding of the ground-work of reading and writing, which depends upon the knowledge of Syllables, I have here ſet down the poſſibility of all ſyllables that are in uſe amongſt us; and for the better underſtanding of them I have added the following directions.

The beginning and ending conſonants (for the illuſtration of which I have added the ſeveral examples) being ſounded according to their true power, with all the Vowels and Dipthongs ſet after the beginning and before the ending Conſonants, contain all the various kinds and different ſounds in the *Engliſh*, *Latin*, or *Greek* Tongues; and except ſome few letters, which are peculiar to ſome languages, as *gh* and *ch* to the *Welſh* and *Iriſh* or ſuch like, in all other Languages whatſoever, which being well learnt with the Rules for dividing Syllables aright, layes ſuch a foundation for writing and reading according to the true power of the letters; that nothing afterwards will occur, that is hard in either. Which certainly is the onely plain, full, and exact method, whereby any one can attain to the moſt perfect underſtanding how he ſhould read and write. And this is the reaſon, why notwithſtanding ſo many Books have been put forth to this purpoſe, that many are ſo much in the dark and write as falſly and variouſly as ever. And becauſe in many words we write contrary to the true ſound of the letters, I have reduced *them* to Rule (and fitted them to the capacity of new beginners which hath never yet been done or ſo much as attempted by any I know of; ſo far from that, that generally it hath been accounted a thing impoſſible, or at leaſt extremly difficult. To which may be farther added, this method, if every beginning conſonant or conſonants with every vowel or dipthong be joyned to every ending conſonant or conſonants, will ſhow the poſſibility of all ſyllables in any language; as for Example, *b bl* or *br* join'd firſt to all the vowels and dipthongs, as *ba ba be*, &c. *bai bai*, and *bau bau*, &c. and then to all the ending conſonants as *bab babd*, &c. and ſo on with *a e*, &c. then to *d dg*, &c. *db dbd*, &c. wherein I have ſet down *dſt* or *tſt* contracted from *edſt*; and *ſt* from *eſt*, as *rubdſt* for *rubedſt*, *helpſt* for *helpedſt*, and *rubſt* for *rubedſt*; where they can be ſounded though they are not in common uſe. The more difficult I have ſet down in another character, which the *Teachers* Prudence ſhould manage according to the *Learners* capacity.

The beginning Conſonants with Examples.

B bl br { a *a e ee* / *o oo œ u* } Dipthongs { ai *ai ei oi œi yi* / *au au eu ou œu yu* }
bib, black, brag; and *bd* bdellium.
D, dr, dw, did, drew, dwindle. *Th* for *dh*, *that* for *dhat*.
F, fr, fl, fiſt, fruit, flung. *Ph* and *phth*, φθίνω.
G, gl, gr, gw, gag, glad, great, language [langwage].

G before *a o u* is put for *yn*.
C before *a o u* is put for *k*.
G before *e i y* ſometimes for *j*
C before *e i y* alwayes for *s*.

K or *C, cl, cr, kw,* kick, cling, craw, quick [kwik]: and *kn, ks, kz, ksh*. Κνάω, *Xenophon* [or *z* or *gs*] Κτάομαι, Χθών.

P, pl, pr, pipe, plant, prune; and *pn, pſ,* pneumatical, pſalm.
S, ſc, ſcr, ſl, ſm, ſn, ſp, ſph, ſq, ſt, ſtr, ſw, ſiſter, ſcour, ſcroll, ſling, ſmell, ſnap, ſpark, ſphear, ſquander [skwander] ſtill, ſtrong.

ſtrong, ſwell; and skl, [ſcl] skn, ſphr, ſth, ſtl, ſclopus, σκυΐφ[illegible],
σφεδγις, σθένω, ſtlata.
T, *tr*, *tw*. Toot, trick, twine.
W, *wr*. Wives, write.

L, *m*, (except *mn*, as *μνᾶ*) *n*, *r*, *v*, *y*, *z* (except *zb*, σβέννυμι) are ſolitary and admit no other conſonants after them. *C* is put either for *k* or *ſ*; and *ſ* is commonly put *z*.

H may begin and end all Vowels, and is mixt with the aſpirated conſonants. To the foregoing may be added theſe following; which although written with double characters are ſimple ſounds, as

Hn; *know*, *gnaw* [*hno*, *hra*]; *ſh*, *ſhr*, ſhame, ſhrewd; *th*, *thr*, thing, throng, which is alſo put for *dh*, as under *d*. *Hw* [now *wh*] *when*. *Zh*, written *ſi*, as in *inciſion* [*incizhon*.]

Theſe are double Letters.

Ch; *choſe* [*tſhoſe*]; ſo *riches* [*rit-ſhes*], *G* ſometimes before *e i y*: or *j*; *juſt* [*dzhuſt*,] ſo *ridg* [*ridzh*]. *Q* *queen* [*kween*]. *Xenophon*, where *x* is ſounded as *z*, *gs*, or *ks*.

The Ending Conſonants.

{ *a a e ee* } ai *ai ei oi œi yi* } *b*, *bd*, *bdſt*; *bſt*, *bz*;
{ *o oo œ u* } *au au eu ou œv yu*
bl, *rub*, *rubdſt* [rubedſt or didſt rub] *See the Tenſes of*
rubſt. [rubeſt, doſt rub] *rubs* [rubz] *Verbs in the 3d. part*
humble: And ſo the reſt in *dſt* or *tſt*, *of* Gram. Linguæ
are contracted from *edſt*; and *ſt* Anglicanæ.
from *eſt*.

D, *dg*, *dgd*; *dſt*, *ds*; ad, hedg, hedgd (we do not ſay *hedgdſt*, but *didſt hedg*, or *hedgedſt*; nor *hedgſt*, but *doſt hedg* or *hedgeſt*) adſt, ads.

Dh, *dhd*, *dhdſt*; *dhſt*, *dhz*; *dth*, *dthz*; breáth, breáth'd, breáthdſt, breáthſt, breáths, [breadhz] breadth, breadths.

[illegible] or

F or *Ph*, *ft*, *ftſt*, *fſt*, *fs*. Whif, whift, whiftſt, whifſt, whifs.

G, *gd*, *gdſt*, *gſt*, *gz*. Beg, begd, begdſt, begs, bigth, bigths.

K or *C*, *kt*, *ktſt*, *kſt*, *ks*. Rack, rakt, raktſt, rakſt, raks.

L, *ld*, *ldſt*, *ldz*; *ls*, *lſt*, *ldſt*, *lz*; *lch*, *lcht*; *lf*, *lft*, *lftſt*, *lfſt*, *lfs*; *lk*, *lkt*, *lktſt*, *lkſt*, *lks*; *lm*, *lmd*, *lmdſt*, *lmſt*, *lms*; *lp*, *lpt*, *lptſt*, *lpſt*, *lps*; *lt*, *lth*, *lths*, *ltſt*, *lts*. Hold, holdſt, holds. Elſe. Filſt, fildſt, fills. Belch, belcht [belſht.] Engulph, engulpht, engulphtſt, engulphſt, engulphs. Walk, walkt, walktſt, walkſt, walks. Whelm, whelmd, whelmdſt, whelmſt, whelms. Help, helpt, helptſt, helpſt, helps. Smelt, ſmelts. Tilt, tiltſt, tilts. Health, healths.

M, *md*, *mdſt*, *mſt*, *mz*; *mp*, *mptſt*, *mpſt*, *mps*; *mph*, *mpht*, *mphtſt*, *mphs*. Trim, trimd, trimdſt, trimſt, trims. Cramp, crampt, cramptſt, crampſt, cramps. Triumph, triumpht, triumphtſt, triumphs.

N, *nd*, *ndſt*, *nds*; *ng*, *ngd*, *ngdſt*, *ngſt*, *ngs*; *nk*, *nkt*, *nktſt*, *nkſt*, *nks*; *nch*, *ncht*, *nchtſt*; *nkth*, *nkths*; *nge*, *nged*; *ns*, *nſt*, *nz*, *nzd*; *nt*, *ntſt*, *nts*; *nth*, *nths*. Spin, ſpindſt, ſpins. Bang, bangd, bangdſt, bangſt, bangs. Thank, thankt, thanktſt, thankſt, thanks. Blanck, blanckt, blancktſt. Length, lengths [lenkth.] Range, rang'd. Rinſe, rinſt. Wins.

P, *pt*, *ptſt*, *pſt*, *ps*. Keep, kept, keptſt, keepſt, keeps.

R, *rb*, *rbd*, *rbdſt*, *rbſt*, *rbs*; *rch*, *rcht*, *rchtſt*, *rchſt*; *rd*, *rdſt*, *rds*; *rf*, *rft*, *rftſt*, *rfſt*, *rfs*; *rge*, *rg'd*, *rg'dſt*, *rg'ſt*; *rg*, *rgs*; *rk*, *rkt*, *rktſt*, *rkſt*, *rks*; *rl*, *rld*, *rldſt*, *rlſt*, *rls*; *rm*, *rmd*, *rmdſt*, *rmſt*, *rms*; *rn*, *rnt*, *rntſt*, *rnd*, *rndſt*, *rnſt*, *rns*; *rſe*, *rſt*; *rt*, *rtſt*, *rts*; *rth*, *rths*; *rve*, *rvd*, *rvdſt*, *rvſt*, *rvs*. Diſturb, diſturbd, diſturbdſt, diſturbſt, diſturbs. Lurch, lurcht, lurchtſt, lurchſt. Word, wordſt, words. Turf, turft, turftſt, turfſt, turfs. Urge, urg'd, urgdſt, urgſt. Burg, [burgh] burgs. Mark, markt, marktſt, markſt, marks. Hurl, hurld, hurldſt, hurlſt, hurls. Warm, warmd, warmdſt, warmſt, warms. Warn, warnt, warnſt, warn'd, warn'dſt, warn'ſt, warns. Curſe, curſt. Hearth, hearths. Carve, carv'd, carv'dſt, carv'ſt. Hurt, hurtſt, hurts.

S, sk, skt, sktſt, skſt, sks ; ſt, ſtſt, ſts. This, Whisk, whiskt, whisktſt, whisks.

Sh, ſht, ſhtſt. ſhſt. Waſh, waſht, waſhtſt, waſhſt.

T, tch, tcht, tchtſt ; tth, tths. Hat, hatch, hatcht, hatchtſt. Heighth-s [haitth-s].

Th, tht, thtſt, thſt, ths. With, witht, withtſt, withſt, withs.

V, vd, vdſt, vſt, vs. Crave, crav'd, cravdſt, cravſt, cravs.

Sect. 4. *Of the Accidents of Vowels.*

For a more compendious way of writing, one letter or more ſet over another is put for a perfect ſyllable ; as wth for with, w^{t} what, w^{n} when, wch which, y^{t} that, ye the, y^{n} then, y^{m} them, y^{u} you : In ſome a part is cut off with the note of Apoſtrophe ; as *'s* for *is. it's*, it is. *een, evn*, even. *em, um*, them. *I'le*, I will. *wou'd, cou'd*, would, could. *&c.*

In Verbs or verbal adjectives ending in *ed*, *e* is often left out, and the *d* joined to the foregoing ſyllable ; as *re-mov-ed*, remov'd ; *ba-lan-ced*, balanc'd, (where *c* keeps its power to wit of *s*, as when *e* is ſet after it.) In ſome *d* is turn'd into *t* ; after *k, f, c, x, ch, p, ſ, ſh.* As in ak't, bereft, fac't, mix't, ſnatch't, thump't, hiſt, cruſh't. But not after *d, s* for *z, m, n, ns, r, t, v, g, dg* ; as in pleaded, abuſed, maim'd, feigned, cleans'd, altered, tormented, loved, aged, edg'd : nor after *bl, cl, fl, gl, pl, ſl.*

Le, en, have only the ſound of the Semi-vowels, *l, n*, at the end of words ; as grumble, as if it was written *grum-bl*, where *bl* hath the ſame ſound as in blame ; *open*, as if it was written *ôpn.*

I ſhall now deſcend to the general Rules, to which are orderly reduced thoſe words, whoſe writing differs from the pronunciation ; where the order of the letters are obſerv'd as they are placed in the common Alphabet, that every word may be more eaſily found out ; or the whole analogy or the agreement of words in their way of being written may be ſeen as it were with one view. And firſt of the Vowels.

CHAP. II.

Of the Vowel a.

A Hath three ſounds, which, for diſtinction ſake, I have expreſt in writing after this manner a *a* *a*. The firſt of theſe, for the moſt part, is pronounced long in its own ſound before *nch*, and *s* when another Conſonant follows, and before *r* unleſs *ſh* follows. But when *e* is put to the end, it is then pronounced in a more ſlender ſound, to wit, the lengthning of *e* ſhort ; but it is to be obſerv'd that in all theſe words, except in *cane*, *wane*, *ſtrange-r*, *manger*, *mangye*, and before *ge* ; as in *age*, *u* guttural is put after *a* ; which *u* is nothing elſe but a continuation of a naked murmur after *a* is formed: for by reaſon of the ſlenderneſs, unleſs we more accurately attend, the tongue will not eaſily paſs to the next conſonant without *u* coming between. The difference will plainly appear to thoſe ears, that can diſtinguiſh ſounds, in the Examples placed in the following order.

a ſhort	a long	*a* ſlender
Bar	*Barge*	*Bare*
blab	*blaſt*	*blazon*
cap	*carking*	*cape*
car	*carp*	*care*
cat	*caſt*	*caſe*
daſh	*dart*	*date*
flaſh	*flasket*	*flake*
gaſh	*gaſp*	*gate*
grand	*grant*	*grange*
land	*lance*	*lane*
maſh	*mask*	*maſon*
pat	*path*	*pate*
tar	*tart*	*tares*

If any one deſires a farther confirmation of this Truth, let him conſider the following Examples, in which *ai* pronounced gently hath the ſound of *a* pure, as in *cane*, but where *a* onely is written *u* guttural is ſounded after it; as,

Bain
bane
main
mane
plain
plane
Hail
hale
lay'n
lane
ſpaid
ſpade
Maid
made
pain
pane
tail
tale

Rule 2.

A ending a ſyllable is pronounced in the former ſound a. Which is ſignified by theſe ſyllables, *a, ba, ca, cha, contra, dra, fa, fla, fra, ga, gra, ha, la, ma, na, pa, qua, ra, ſa, ta,* with *&c.* ſet after the examples: Except in thoſe which are ſet under *a*, and the Latin derivatives in *tion*, where the ſound does ſpecifically differ from the Latin *a*, as *congregation* from *congregatio*: ſo *la-bour* in Engliſh from *labor* in Latin.

a

A-bide
Ba-niſh
Ca-pa-ci-ty
Cha-ri-ot
Con-tra-dict
Di-a-dem
Dra-gon
Fa-bu-lous
Fra-ter-ni-ty
Ga-zet
Gra-du-al-ly
Ha-bi-tude
La-bo-ri-ous
Ma-je-ſty
Na-tu-ral
Pa-pal
Qua-li-ty
Ra-ri-ty
Sa-ga-ci-ty
Ta-bid

a

A-ble
a-cre
ba-ker
ba-ſon
ca-pa-ble
ca-per
ca-pon
ca-ter-er
con-tra-ry
cra-dle
cra-zy
fa-ble
gra-ti-ous
grace
grat-ing
gra-vy
haſle-nut
ha-ven
ha-zy
La-dy
la-dle
Mai-or
Ma-jor
ma-ny
Ma-ry
nak-ed
na-ture
na-vy
pa-per
Pray-er
ta-ble
ta-per
va-ry
va-pour
wa-fer
waſt-ful
waſt-coat
James
Jemes.

CHAP. III.

Of the Vowel e.

THat ſound which is taken for the long *e* is expreſt by putting *a* after it ; as *men, mean.*

1.
E *ſhews the Syllable to be long.*

E ſilent is added to the end of Syllables.

1. To ſhew the lengthning of the foregoing vowel or that ſound which is taken for the long vowel ; as *paſs pace, bit bite, rod rode, mut-ter mute* ; which is ſometimes retain'd in the middle of a derivative or compound word ; as *ſafety, forecaſt, hopeleſs, nameleſs, ſaleable* : Or when *s* is added to the end of words which end in *e*, which makes ſubſtantives of the plural number, adjectives poſſeſſives, or Verbs of the third perſons ; as *babes, trades, akes, horſes head, times, bones, gapes, bates* : So after *i o u*, as *duties, does, dues* ; and after *l* final, as *humbles* : *S* after *re* is ſounded *urs*, as *acres, inſpires*, as if they were written *a-curs, inſpi-urs.* But after letters which have the ſound of *s*, or *s* mixt with them, *e* makes a diſtinct Syllable ; for otherwiſe *s* could not be ſounded, ſo that no difference would follow, as after *c* [s] *ch* [tſh] *g* [dzh] *x* [ks] *ſ z ſh* and *h* ; as *trances, ſpeeches, ages, axes, aſſes milk, uſes, prizes. aſhes, ſpakes.*

2.
E *ſhews the ſame letter to be pronounced diverſe ways.*

When *a o u* or a Conſonant follows *c* or *g* ; *e* ſilent is inſerted, which ſhews that *c* and *g* ſhould be ſounded like *s* and *j* ; as *advancement, amercement, encouragement, inducement, changeable, peaceable* ; otherwiſe *c* and *g* would be ſounded hard as in *clock, get.* So in *tueſday*, that it might not be ſounded ſhort. For the ſame reaſon *e* is added to the end of a word, as *ſwing, ſwinge, ting, tinge, plunge* : After *dg*, becauſe they end only ſhort Syllables, *e* is better omitted; as in *pledg.* As *e* ſoftens the ſound of *c* in *ſice dewce*, ſo *k* is put after *c* ſounded hard at the end of Syllables; as *ſick*, *duck*, for *ſic*, *duc*. After *th* ſounded *dh*, as *breath*, *breathe*. After *v*, as *live*, *dove*; though it is needleſs in ſuch, becauſe the character ſhould diſtinguiſh it from the vowel; as *dov* not *dove*: and on the contrary we ſhould by no means write *v* for *u*, *evnuch* for *eunuch*. After *w* final, when it is not pronounced; as *bowe* [bo,] *bow* [bou.] And in others which are ſet down under the ſecond Obſervation.

Beſide the reaſons aforeſaid; which the preſent neceſſity of our Tongue ſeems to require, till ſuch time that the characters are ſuited to the ſounds, and accents aſſigned for the lengthning of the Syllables; (although in ſtrictneſs nothing can be invented more abſurd than *e* ſilent) ſome alſo in ſome words without reaſon or neceſſity, as they pleaſe add *e*; as after doubled Letters; *m*, *n*, *r*, *s*; *ſumme*, *ſonne*, *ſtarre*, *treſpaſſe*. Before *ing* added to verbs; as *crave-ing*, *uſe-ing*, *hope-ing*, *reſtore-ing*, *embrace-ing*, wherein nothing but the fault in our way of writing makes *e* neceſſary. After final Syllables ſhort, as *intimate*, *rinſe*, *ſelfe*, and ſuch like; *true-ly*, *truth*, *ſome-bo-dy*, *ſome-what*, *ſome-thing*, *moneth*, *ſome*, *come*, *done*, *examine*, *humane*, *reſpite*.

Rule 1.

E before *n* final is ſilent in verbs or nouns; as *eleven*, *often*; ſo in *betoken*, *cheapen*, *chriſten*, *embolden*, *enlighten*, *faſten*, *happen*, *harden*, *lengthen*, *quicken*, *ſharpen*, *ſhorten*; from *token*, *cheap*, *Chriſt*, *bold*, *light*, *faſt*, *hap*, *hard*, *length*, *quick*, *ſharp*, *ſhort*; and in verbs of the præter tenſe, or paſſives in *en*; as *I have bidden*, *I am bidden*; *broken*, *troden*, *molten*, *ſtolen*; from *break*, *tread*, *melt*, (formerly *molt*) *ſteal*.

So *o* is ſilent in.

Ba-con
bec-kon
bla-zon
but-ton
Ca-pon

cot-ton
crim-ſon
fal-con-er
glutton
ma-ſon

mut-ton
par-don
par-ſon
per-ſon
pri-ſon

rea-ſon
rec-kon
ſea-ſon.
wea-pon

Malign, *whern*, *whirl*, *catechiſm*, *ſchiſm*, *whelm*, written without *e* have, as the aforeſaid, onely the ſound of the Semi-vowels at the end. *Thouſand* is pronounced *thouzn*; but *ha-ven* is a diſſyllable.

Rule 2.

E at the end of words is not ſounded after *l*; as *bible*, *humble*, *ſtrangle*. Where it is worth our obſervation, that Latin derivatives form'd from the Supines of the firſt conjugation, as *deplorable*, *execrable*; and *Engliſh* compounds, as *remarkable*, and ſuch as are partly Latin; as *diſcernable*, *favourable*, *equitable*, end in *able*. Thoſe which are derived from other conjugations in *ible*; as *docible*, *ſenſible*, *audible*. In *devil*, *evil*, *drivel*, *ravel*, *rivel*, *ſhovel*, *ſhrivel*, *metal*; the vowel going before *l* is not ſounded. But *ſwin-gil*, *hovel*, are diſſyllables.

Rule 3.

E final is ſounded in proper names; as *A-bi-le-ne*, *Clo-e*, *E-le-lo-he*, *Jeſ-ſe*, *Ma-naſ-ſeh*, *Pe-ne-lo-pe*, *Syn-ti-che*, *Si-lo-e*, (*Tyre* as if it was writ *Ty-ur*) (but *Rome* and *Medes* are monoſyllables) and in *the*. *Be be me ſhe we* ſhould more properly be written with *ee*.

We have the ſound of *e* at the end of very many words, but it is written *ie y* or *ey*; as *buſie*, *army*, *valley*; or by *ea*, as *Sea*: In *cro-ne*, *dir-ge*, *e-pi-to-me*, by *e* or *ee*.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Vowel i.

Rule 1.

I In proper Names of Scripture, between two Vowels, may be joined to the latter: as *A-do-ni-jah, A-bi-jah, U-ri-jah, Ben-a-jah, Je-ho-ja-kim, Je-ho-ja-da.* But it muſt be obſerved that the Hebrew *jod* hath the force of *y* Conſonant, in *yet*; as if they were written *U-ri-yah*, &c.

Rule 2.

I before *er* or *on*, and after *ſt* hath the ſound of *y*; as,

1. *I* before *er*.

Bar-ri-ers
bra-zi er
car-ri-er
col-li-er
cour ti-er
cur-ri-er
cro-ſi-er
far-ri-er
fur-ri-er
ho-ſi er
gla-zi-er
gra-zi-er
o-zi-er
pan-ni-er
ra-pi-er
ri-pi-ers
ſoul-di-er
ter-ri-er
war ri-er

2. before *on*.

Bul-li-on
com-mu-ni-on
com-pa-ni-on
do-mi-ni-on
o-pi-ni on
o-ni-on
man-di-li-on
mur-ri-on
pa-vi-li-on
pil-li-on
pi-ni-on
pom-pi on
po-ſti-li-on
re-bel-li-on
ſcal-li-on
ſcul-li-on
ſtal-li-on
ſtel-li-on
ver-mi-li-on

bow-yer
ſaw-yer
law-yer

3. after ſt.

Ce-le-ſti-al
chri-ſti-an
com-bu-ſti-on
di-ge-ſti-on
fu-ſti-an
que-ſti-on
po-ni-ard

Sc ci ce ti hath the ſound of *ſh* or *zh*; as,

An-ci-ent
ar-ti-fi-ci-al
aſ-ſo-ci-ate
be-ne-fi-ci-al
con-ſci-ence
en-thu-ſi-aſm
e-ſpe-ci-al
ec-cle-ſi-aſ-tical
ma-gi-ci-an
nau-ſe-at
o-ce-an
of-fi-ci-al
phy-ſi-ci-an
pre-ci-ous
pro-fi-ci-ent
pro-vin-ci-al
pa-tri-ci-an
po-li-ti-ci-an
pon-ti-fi-ci-al
rhe-to-ri-ci-an
ſu-per-fi-ci-al
de-ef- } *fi-ci-ent*
in-ſuf- }
tran-ſi-ent
and *uſ-u-al*

I in *carriage, marriage, parliament, medicine*, is ſilent; but not in *me-di-ci-nal*: in *Scor-pi-on io* is divided.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

Of the Vowel o.

WHen *o* ends a Syllable; as *go*, *notary*, unleſs the ſound of the following Conſonant is doubled; as in *cod-i-cil*, *not-a-ble*: or *e* put to the end or *w*; as *bone*, *cloke*, *know*: or *a* inſerted; as * *Coach*; it it is ſounded *o* labial call'd *o* long. And in *ghoſt*, *impoſt*, *moſt*, *roſt*, *toſt*, *torn*. But *effort*, *fort*, *glory*, *import*, *porch*, *purport*, *ſport*, *ſupport*, *tranſport*; ſome ſound either *o* or *a*.

* *Chap.* 8. *Rule* 2. *of oa.*

In others it is commonly ſounded *a* [*aw*] guttural; in *of* it is ſhort, in *far off* long. And it is commonly long before *rn*, *rt* and *ſt*; as *horn*, *retort*, *froſt*. The lengthning of this ſound is expreſt by *a au aw augh* or *ough*. Which that they might be the ſooner learnt, I have here ſet them down.

Rule 1.

a
Al-der-man
all
al-moſt
al-rea-dy
alſo
bald
bal-ſom
be-fal
call
en-ſtall
en-thral
exalt
falſe
gall
halt
hal ter
mall
malt
ſalt
ſcrall
ſhall
ſmall
ſmal-lage
ſquall
tall
thral-dom
war
warm
ward-en
war-ren
watch
wa-ter
wa-tle
wrath
and *chalk*
walk

au.

Au-ger
aſ-ſault
be-cauſe
be-daub
cau-dle
caul-dron
cauſe
cau-ſey
cau-ſtic
cau-ti-on
clauſe
daunt
de-bauch
de-fault
de-faulk
flaunt
fraud
gau-dy
he-rau'd
jaun-dies
jaunt
mau-gre
maul-kin
ſauce
ſaucer
ſau-ſage
taunt
vault
vaunt

augh or ough

Bought
caught
daugh-ter
draught
fought
haugh-ty
naught
nought
ought
ſlaugh-ter
taught
wrought

aw.

Awe
awk-ward
awl
bawd-y
bawl
brawl
brawn
claw
craw
crawl
daw
dawl
dawn-ing
draw
draw-ers
flaw
flawn
hawk
haw
hawſer
jaws
law-giver
lawn
maw
paw
pawn
pawnch
pawſe
prawn
raw
ſpawl
ſpawn
ſprawl
ſtraw
ſtraw-ber-ry
taw-er
taw-ny

Some of theſe are written either with *au* or *aw*, as the writer will, as *paunch*, *pauſe*, *haul*, *daub*; with *au* or *a*, as *ſcrall*, *deſalk*, *malkin*, *enhanſe*, *hant*, *mander*, *dant*, *jant*; and perhaps it may be better ſounded *a* than *au* before *n*.

Rule 2.

o oa ou in theſe following is ſounded *oo*.

A-board
ac-cou-tred
af-ford
be-hoves
boar
born
bourn
con-courſe
could
courſe
courſes
court
cour-ti-er
court-li-neſs
court-ſhip
force
forces
move
mourn
ſcourſe
ſhould
ſourſe
ſword
ſworn
tomb
two
un-couth
who
whom
whore
who-ſo-e-ver
womb
worn
would

In all others this ſound is written *oo*; as *look*, *roof*. But *Board*, *forth*; *prove*, *ſtoup*, are better written *boord*, *foorth*, *proove*, *ſtoop*.

Blood-i-ly, *good-ly-neſs*, *flood*, *hood*, *brother-hood*, *ſiſterhood*, *neighbourhood*, *falſehood*, *ſoot*, *ſtood*, *wood*, *wool*; have the ſound of *o* labial ſhort. *O* in *women* is ſounded as *i*. in *Damoſel* not at all.

See *o* for *u* guttural, Ch. 6. Rule 6. *O* for *ou* labials, Ch. 7. Rul. 4.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Vowel u.

U with us is never read long in its own proper ſound, but very ofen ſhort: for the long vowel we uſe the Dipthong *eu*, as when it ends a ſyllable; as in *cu-rious*, except the ſound of the following Conſonant is doubled, or when *e* is ſet after the end: as *cube.*

Rule 1.

When to write er *at the end.* English words of more than one Syllable, and Latin derivatives which are written originally with *er*, we write *er*, but pronounce it *ur*: (not becauſe it ſhould be ſo, but becauſe it can hardly be otherwiſe ſounded, by reaſon of the vibration of the letter *r*) as *adder, prefer, ſlender*. So all ſubſtantives perſonal that are derived of Verbs and Adjectives of the comparative degree; as *lover, ſpeaker*; *harder, ſofter*. *Farn, pillar, vinegar, medlar, pedlar*; with *er* or *ar*.

Thoſe which are derived from the Latin, in *aris*; as *Schollar, cubicular, vulgar*, &c. are written with *ar*. So *Buſtard, Cuſtard*: but *Syrrup, Satyr, Martyr* with *y*.

Rule 2.

Or *at the end.* Thoſe which are derived from the Latin, eſpecially in the nominative caſe, in *or*; though in *Engliſh* they are ſounded *ur*, yet they are written *or* or *our*.

An-ceſ-tor
An-chor
Ap-pa-ri-tor
ar-bi-tra-tor
Ar-bor
Ar-mor
Au-di-tor
Au-thor
Ba-che-lor
Can-dor
Caſ-tor
Chan-ce-lor
Cla-mor
Co lor
Con-feſ-ſor
Cre-di-tor
Dic-ta-tor
Diſ-hon-or
Di-vi-ſor
Doc-tor
Do-lor
Do-nor
Em-pe-ror
En-a-mor
E-qua-tor

Ex-e-cu-tor
Ex-te-ri-or
Fa-ctor
Fa-vor
Gla-di-a-tor
Go-ver-nor
Hor-ror
Hu-mor
In-cep-tor
La-bor-er
Li-quor
Ma-jor
Ma-le-fa-ctor
Me-di-a-tor
Me-ta-phor
Mo-de-ra-tor
O-dor
O-ra-tor
Pa-ſtor
Pa-ra-mor
Pri-or
Pro-ctor
Pro-ge-nitor
Pro-lo-cutor
Re-ctor
Ri-gor
Ru-mor
Sa-vi-or
Savor
Se-ni-or
Ser-vi-tor
Spe-cta-tor
Splen-dor
Suc-ceſ-ſor
Suc-cor
Te-ſta-tor
Trai-tor
Tu-mor
Tu-tor
Va-por
Vi-ctor

Rule 3.

Thoſe which are derived from the Supines are written with *ure* ; as

Ad-ven-ture
im-po-ſture
jun-cture
le-cture
ma-nu-fa-cture
na-ture
per-ad-ven-ture
pa-ſture
preſ-ſure
po-ſture
pi-cture
pour-trai-cture
rap-ture
rup-ture
ſcrip-ture
ſculp-ture
ſepulture
ſtru-cture
tin-cture
tor-ture
tex-ture
ve-ſture
and *plea-ſure*
te-nure

So *figure*, *future*, *injure*, *meaſure*, *mixture*, *pleaſure*. And *feature*, *furniture*, *indenture*, *leaſure*, *ordure*, *treaſure*. But *murmur* and *occur* without *e*.

The reſt in *ure* and thoſe in *ire* are ſounded *eu-ur*, *i-ur* ; as *fire*, *entire*, *cure*, *lure*. *Pre-mu-ni-re* hath four ſyllables, and *ſhire*, *caſhire*, are ſounded *ſheer*, *caſheer*.

re *ſounded ur* *See* Ch. 14. *of* R.

The reſt as Monoſyllables and in the beginning of a word, except *her* and thoſe which are afterward excepted ; are written with *u* ; as *bur-n-ing*.

Rule 4.

Some with the ſame ſound are written with *ir*, as

Be-ſtir
bird
birth
chirp
con-firm
E-lix-ir
Fir-tree
fir-kin
firm
fir-ma-ment
firſt
flirt
cir-cuit
in-firm
lair
mi-ra-cle
mir-rour
mirth
mirrh
Na-dir
ſhirt
Sir
ſir-name
ſir-rup
skirt
skir-miſh
ſmirk
ſpirt
ſquirt
ſquir-rel
ſtir
ſtir-rop
third
thirſt
vir-gin
vir-gi-nals
whirl-pool
whir-ry

So *circuit*, *circle*; and words compounded with *circum* about.

Words compounded with *ir* for *in* bear their own proper ſound; as *irrational*. In Sirrah *i* is ſounded *a*.

Rule 5.

O before *m n* eſpecially at the end, and *r v* is ſounded *u*; as

A-ban-don
a-bov
a-corn
a-mong
be-com
bo-ſom
bloſ-ſom
be-yond
bot-tom
ca-nons
co-lour
co-lan-der
com-bat
com
com-bu-ſti-on
com-ly
com-fort
com-mand
com-pa-ni-on
con-ju-rer
co-ve-nant
co-ver-let
co-ral
co-vet
cu-ſtom
dra-gon
fa-thom
fel-lon
ho-ney
ho-ver
in-com
Ior-dan
lov
mo-ney
month
mon-grel
monk-ey
plo-ver
o-ther
pomegranate
po-mel
ran-dom
ran-ſom
ſel-dom
ſer-mon
ſex-ton
ſho-vel
tran-ſom
ve-nom
wolf
won-der
word
world
work
worm
wor-ry
wor-ſhip
worſ-t
wor-ſted
wort
worth

Alſo Adjectives in *ſou*, and Subſtantives in *ſion*, as may be ſeen in the *Grammatica Linguæ Anglicanæ* the 3d. Part and firſt Chapter. *Buſie, buſineſs*, are ſounded *bizzy, bizneſs*.

Rule 6. *Of* ou.

Ou in the following is put for *u*.

Ad-journ
at-tour-ney
coun-try
cou-ple
cou-rage
cour-te-ous

dou-ble
dou-blet
flou-riſh
gour-net
jour-ney
jour-nal

nou-riſh
re-dou-ble
ſcourge
ſcoun-drel
trou-ble
young

as *eu*
You
your
youth

Courteſan, couſen, douzen, floud, gugeon; are writ alſo *curtezan, cooſen, doſen, flood, gudgeon*. But in *fourty u* is ſilent.

In words of many ſyllables before *us* at the end *o* ſilent is inſerted; as *gorgeous, baimous, hideous, piteous, riotous, venturous*; and in many others which are derived from the Latin in *us* or *oſus*, as *conſpicuous* conſpicuus, *ſeditious* ſeditioſus.

CHAP. VII.

Of Dipthongs.

When two Vowels come together. Either 1. They are divided into two Syllables; as *real, coalition, ruin, bruin*, and the Terminations *eſt, eth, ed, edſt, er, ing*, as *cry, cri-eſt*, &c. (Where there ought to be ſet a ſign of Diviſion, ſuch as two points or the like.) Or 2. The ſound of both joined together unites into a Dipthong; which is call'd a proper Dipthong. (Where a mark of union, ſuch as in the Greek [illegible], ſhould expreſs their [illegible] junction.) Or. 3. One onely is pronounced, whilſt the other Character (heretofore perhaps ſounded, now), ſhews the ſyllable to be made long, which is improperly call'd a Dipthong.

Rule 1. *Of* ai.

Ai more gently ſounded is like *a* in *cane* : more ſtrongly, it receives the full ſound of the Dipthong *ai*, as *brain*, *frail*. *Ay* final as *a*, ſo *day*, as alſo *ai* before *r* in

Af-fairs
air-y
dai-ry
de-bo-nair
de-ſpair
fair
fai-ry
hair
pair
re-pair
ſtairs

The reſt are written *are* ; as *dare*, *fare*, *hare*, *pare*, *ſtare*. *Ai* in *Bargain*, *Captain*, *certain*, *chaplain*, *curtain*, *fountain*, *mountain*, *villain*, and the former *ai* in *maintain* is ſounded as *e* ſhort.

Rule 2. *Of* oi.

Oi is ſounded with *o* lingual, or *ai* : except in *anoint*, *broil*, *boil*, *Join-t-ure*, *oil*, *moil*, *toil*, *poiſon*, *point* ; in which *o* is ſounded labial, or *oi* as *i* dipthong.

Rule 3. *Of* eu.

Eu is written *ue* or *ew* at the end ; otherwiſe *u* onely, except in *Euchariſt*, *grandeur*, *feud*, *pleuriſie*, *rheum-atiſm*.

ue
Ac-crue
a-gue
ar-gue
con-tin-ue
en-ſue
glue
gruel
iſ-ſue
per-due
pur-ſue
re-ſcue
re-ſi-due
re-ti-nue
re-ve-nue
tiſ-ſue
va-lue
vir-tue

by ew.
Bre-wer
brewis
ca-dew
cur-lew
eſ-chew
ewe
e-wer
fe-ver-few
few
jew-el
lewd
mil-dew
mor-phew
na-phew
ne-phew
new
news
pew
pew-ter

pew-ter
re-new
a-new
ſew-er
ſhew:
ſhrew
ſhrewd
ſi-new
ſkew
ſte-ward
ſtews
ſtrew
tew
Yew

So the præter tenſe of Verbs; as *ſnew drew flew*, from *ſnow draw fly*. *Boutefew clew crew endew embrew mew jewry ſcrew ſewet a-skew ſtew*, are written alſo with *ue*: Boutefue; &c. *Blew* [did blow,] Blue [sky-colour;] *Dew* [moiſture,] Due [right;] *Hew* [cut;] Hue [colour;] *Sew* [did ſow,] Sue [proſecute.] But *Endew* [to give a dowry] may be diſtinguiſh'd from *Endue* [to give or beſtow].

Rule 4. *Of* ou.

Ou made up of *o* and *oo*, framed by the lips is expreſt by *o* before *l* in ſome words; in others by *ou*; which dipthong is onely to be found in theſe following.

by ou.

Be-hold
bold
bol-ſter
bolt
cold
colt
dolt
droll
en-roll
fold
gold
hold
in-hol-der
jolt
knoll
ma-ni-fold
mol-ten
poll
roll
rol-ler
rolls
ſcold
ſcroll
ſold
told
Up-bol-ſter
Coul-ter
four
moul-ter
poul-tice
poul-try
ſhoul-der
ſoul

Bole [a lump,] *bowl* [repreſenting the figure of a half Sphere Concave,] *boul* [a body fit for trundling] would be beſt diſtinguiſht thus. *Controll ſoll troll*, are more ſutable to the common way, than *controul ſole trole.* So *mold* not *mowld* [earth friable] may be diſtinguiſht from *mould* [a type, eſpecially convex, in which things are faſhioned.]

Ou compounded of *u* guttural and *oo* labial is pronounced in all other words as in *Gout*. Which is alſo written *ow* in

Ad-vow-ſon
al-low-ance
a-vow
Bow
bo-wel
bowge
bo-wer
brow
brown
brow-zing
Ca-rowſe
cow
co-ward-iſe
cow-cum-ber
cowr-ing
cow-ſlip
crown
Dow-a-ger
dow-er
down
dow-ry
drown
drow-zy
Em-bow-ed
en-dow-ment
Frown
Gown
How-be-it
how-ſo-e-ver
howl
Low-bel
lowd
lowre
lowſe
Mow
Now
Owl
owze
ow-zle
Plow
prow
Re-nown
ro-wel
row-en
rowze
Showre
ſow-thi-ſtle
ſowſe
Tow-el
tow-er
towre
towze
trow-el
Vow
vow-el

Bounce, bouſer, cloun, drouſie, loud, louſe, renoun, rouze, ſouſe, touze, are written alſo with *ovv.*

W ſilent is added to all words that end in *o* (except in *do, go, no, ſo, to*) as *bowe dowe owe ſowe, towe,* &c. And in *ow, diſown, bellows, gallows, toardneſs.*

Rule particular.

Two Vowels, in many words, coming together are divided into two Syllables; as here follows

A-gree-a-ble
al-be-it
a-li-en-ate
a-lo-e
am-bi-ent
an-nu-i-ty
a-e-ri-al
a-re-a
aſ-ſi-du-i-ty
Be-a-ti-tude
bel-lu-ine
be-zo-ar
bi-en-ni-al
bri-er
Ca-ſu-iſt
cli-ent
co-a-cti-on
co-ad-ju-tor
co-a-gu-lat
co-a-li-ti-on
coarctation
co-e-qual
co-eſſen-tial
coetaneous
co-e-ter-nal
co-ex-i-ſtent
co-i-ti-on
co-in-ci-dent
contiguity
co-o-pe-rate
co-or-di-nat
cor-di-al
cor-ne-li-an
cor-po-re-al
cre-at-ion
cri-er
cru-el-ty
cru-et
De-i-ty
de-li-ne-at
de-ſu-e-tude
di-er
di-et
di-ure-ti-cal
Ef-fe-ctu-al
Fri-er
Gra-du-al
gra-du-at
Ha-bi-tu-al
In-cho-at
in-ſin-u-at
in-vi-o-la-ble
La-ic
li-ne-al
li-ne-a-ment
Man-u-al
Pi-e-ty
pi-o-neer
pi-o-ny
pi-ous
ple-be-i-an
per-pe-tu-ity
po-e-try
pre-am-ble
preeminence
pri-o-ri-ty
pro-em
pu-et
pu-iſ-ſance
purſu-ant-c
pi-tu-i-tous
Qui-et
Re-ad-mit
re-a-li-ty
re-cre-ant
re-cre-at-io

re-cre-a-ti-on
re-en-ter
re-i-te-rate
re-u-ni-on
ri-tu-al
ru-in
San-ctu-a-ry
ſen-ſu-al
ſep-tu-a-gint
ſo-bri-e-ty
Tu-i-ti-on
Ten-u-i-ty
Va-cu-i-ty
va-ri-e-ty
variegated
vel-le-i-ty
vi-ctu-al
Vi-ſu-al
Zo-o-phyte
[Plant-a-ni-mal]

And all thoſe Verbs that have *ed*, *eth*, *er*, *ing*, &c. added to the end, as *tri-ed-eth*, &c. have (*ie*) divided. As all the Examples in (*ſie*) under Chap. 16. Rule 2. But when (*s*) is added, *e* ſignifies onely the prolation; as *ties*. See Chap. 2. of (*e*).

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Improper Dipthongs ea, oa, eo, ie. *In which one Vowel alone is pronounced; to which may be added* ui, *as it is commonly taken.*

Rule 1. *Of* ea.

EA is put 1. For *e* ſhort. 2, For *e* long. 3. For *e*. 4. For *a* and *a*.

(*e*) ſhort
Al-rea-dy
Be-head
bread
breadth
break-faſt
breaſt
breath
Cleanſe
Dead ly
dearth
death
dread
Earth
en-dea-vor
Fea-ther
Head-y
Head-long
head-ſtal
head-ſtrong
health
hea-ven
hea-vy
Lea-ther
lead
lea-ven
lea-ver
lea-ver-et
Pa-ge-ant
plea-ſant
Reach-les
rea-dy
realm
ſhred
Shread
ſpread
ſtead y
ſtead-faſt
ſtealth
Threat-ning
trea-che-ry
tread
Wealth

(*e*) long
Ap-peal
ap-peaſe
Bea-con
bead
bea-dle
bea-gle
beak-er
beam
bean
beaſt
beat
bea-ver
be-lea-guer
be-neath
be-queath
be-reave
bleach
bleak
breach
break
bream
Ceaſe
cheap
cheat
clean
clean-er
clea-vers

clea-vers
con-ceal
con-geal
creak
cream
crea-ture
Dea-con
deal
dean
de-ceaſe
de-creaſe
de-feat
de-mean-our
diſ-eaſe
dream
Each
ea-ger
ea-gle
ea-glet
ean
eaſe-ment
ea-ſi-nes
eaſt
ea-ſter
eat
en-creaſe
en-treat
eſ-cheat
e-ſtreat
ex-tream
Fe-al-ty
feaſt
feat
for-ſwear
freak
Glean
greaſe
great
greav
grea-zy
Heal
heap
heat
heath-cock
hea-then
heav
Im-peach
im-plead
in-creaſe
Leach
leaf
leam
lean-ing
lean-nes
leap
leaſt
leave
Mead
meal
mean
meat
Neat
Steak
Plea
plea-der
plea-ſing
peach
pea-cock
peal
preach
Quean
quea-ſy
Reach
ream
reap
reav
re-leaſe
re-peal
re-peat
re-treat
re-veal
Sea
ſeam
ſeal-ing
ſeat
ſheaf
ſheat
ſheath
ſneak
ſpeak
ſqueak
ſqueal
ſquea-miſh
ſteal
ſtrea-mer
ſweat
Teach
teal
team
trea-tiſe
Veal
Weak-nes
weal
wean
weav
wheal
wheat

for (*ee*)

Ap-pear
ar-rear
Beach
be-ſmear
blear-eyd
Chear
clear
Dear
Ear-wig
ears,
Fear
Gear
Hear
Near
Sear
ſhears
ſpear
ſphear
ſteam
Tear
Weary
Year

for (*a*)

Bear
beard
Earl
ear-ly
earn
ear-neſt
Learn
Re-hearſe
Scream
ſcarce
ſearch
ſheard
ſwear
Tear [rend]
Wear
wea-riſh

for (a)

Diſ-hear-ten
Heart
hear-ten
hearth
hear-ty
heart-leſs

Some of this kind are written otherwiſe, and perhaps better; as *breſt*, *hert*, *ech*, *eger*, *Appeer*, *beech*, *cleer*, *cheer*, *ger*, *ſphere*.

Some few beſide the above-written have the ſame way of writing, which for greater reaſons are ſet in another place, that the Examples might not often be repeated or be too numerous; as I have done alſo in other places: So pleaſure falls under three Rules: 1. it hath *ea*. 2. *ure*, where it may be found. 3. *s* for *zh*.

Rule 2. *Of* oa.

Oa is put for *o* labial long. Many of which are written by ſome, with *o* and *e* at the end to ſhew the lengthning of it; as *cloak* or *cloke*. So *cole*, *dote*, *ſole*, *ſope*.

Ap-proach
Boaſt
boat
broach
coach
coal
coaſt
cloak
coar
coat
Doat
En-croach
Float
foal
foam
Goad
goal
goat
groan
Har-ti-choak
hoan
hoar froſt
hoa-ry-neſs
hoarſ-nes
Loach
load
loaf
loath-ſom
Moan
moat
Oar
oath
oats
Poach
Re-proach
roan
roach
road
Shoal
ſhoar
ſoak
Toad
Woad

In *abroad*, *broad*, *groat*, *oa* is ſounded as *a*.

Rule 3. *Of* eo.

In *feudary*, *feoff* or *enfeoff*, *jeopardy*, *leopard*, *o* is ſilent; In *people* *eo* is pronounced *ee*.

Rule 4. *Of* ie.

Ie in ſome is ſounded as *ee*, in others as *e* onely.

A-chiev
Be-liev
brief
Ciel
ca-ſhier
cu-ra-ſi-er
chief
Field-fare
fierce
fron-ti-er
Grief
griev-ous-ance
Ker-chief
Lie-ger
Lieu-ten-ant

Mu-li-tier

Mu-ſke-tier *prieſt* *re-liev* *ſiege* *Wield*
Piece *Re-lief* *re-priev* *Shield* *Yield.*
pierce

In all others the ſame ſound is expreſt by *ee*; as *feet*, *meet*: except thoſe under *ie*. *Brief*, *grief*, *wield*, *yield* are written with *ie* or *ee*.

i is ſilent in

A-dieu
Con-ceit
conc-eiv
De-ceiv
Ei-ther
For-feit
friend
Hei-fer
In-vei-gle
Lieu
Nei-ther
Ram-pi-er
re-ceipt
re-ceiv
Seiſe
ſpa-ni-el
ſur-feit
Tierce
View
Re-view

Rule 5. *Of* ui.

Ui is put 1. For *i* ſhort. 2. For a Dipthong call'd i long. 3. For *eu*.

for i ſhort *Re-build* *Guid* *Fruit*
Ver-juice *gui-don* *Juice*
guile *Nui-ſance*
Build *Re-cruit*
Con-duit i long.
for *eu.* *Suit*
cir-cuit *ſuit-a-ble*
Guild-hall *Be-guile*
guil-ty *Diſ-guiſe* *Bruiſe* *ſuit-er*

We write *ſuter* [a woer], but *ſuture* [a ſeam]; in *nuiſance* the *i*, in *guard* the *u* may be left out.

CHAP.

CHAP. IX. Of B.

B Is ſilent in:

Ambs-ace
Climb
comb
cox-comb
crumb
Debt-or
doubt-ing
doubt-les
un-doubt-ed
dumb
Lamb
Limb
Subtil
Thumb
Tomb
Womb

CHAP. X. Of C.

C Before *a o u*, or another Conſonant, is always put for *k*. Before *e i* or *y*, and in the end of a word *ce* is often put for *s*. But when *c* is to be written, and when *s*, may appear from what follows.

Where *c* or *t* is written in Latin, we write *c* in Engliſh; as *Citizen* civis, *price* pretium, *elegancy*, elegantia.

We write *ace* for *as* at the end. Except *condenſe*, *immenſe*, *incenſe*, *ſenſe*, *hanſe*, *rinſe*. And *diſpence*, *expence*, *ſuſpence*, *fence*; if we reſpect the derivation, ſhould be written with *s*.

Ace; as in *Embrace*. Except *a-de-en-baſe*, *caſe*; and in ſhort ſyllables a double *s*; as *maſs*, *braſs*, *treſpaſs*. Except *Arras*.

Ice; as *Office*, *Apprentice*. Except *bliſs*, *conciſe*, *premiſe*; and *a-re-miſe*, and *Mis* for *Miſtriſs*.

Uce; *de-re-ſe-tra-duce*, *ſpruce*, *truce*. But *truſe*, *uſe*, *abſtruſe*, *recluſe*, *profuſe*. *Ece* we never write, but *eſe*.

We write *s* in Engliſh, where it is written in Latin, and in the beginning of Syllables; except in thoſe which are derived from the Latin with *c*; as *ceaſe*, *celebrate*, *cement*, *center*, *dilacerate*, and in *celandine*, [illegible], *crucible*, *grocer*, *larceny*, *parcel*, *rounceval*, *ſorcery*.

Rſe not *rce*; as *horſe*, *worſe*. Except *en-force*.

Oſe which we pronounce *oze*; as *en-diſ-cloſe, ap-com-de-diſ-ex-im-inter-op-repoſe*; *proſe roſe thoſe noſe hoſe.*

Sy in *apoſtaſy, controverſy, courteſy, epilepſy, extaſy, fanſy, gipſy, hereſy, jeloſy, leproſy, pleuriſy.* But in *buſy, eaſy, tanſy, palſy, poſy, s* is ſounded as *z*. In others which are derived from the Latin in *tia* or *cia* by *cy*; as *conſtancy, efficacy, prophecy,* &c. So *legacy, ſupremacy.*

Ce is moſt commonly written at the end of words, *s* at the beginning of words (eſpecially monoſyllables) and ſyllables. But for a more certain guide to beginners, and thoſe that do not underſtand the Rules; I have here ſet down the particular Examples. Moſt of which are derived from the Latin; as *ſurplice* [ſuperpellicium], *menace* [minatus], *pennance* [pœnitet;] or the Greek, as *novice* [νεόφυτος] *practice* [πρακτικὴ]. Except thoſe that are thus † markt

c for s
Ab-ſti-nence
a-bun-dance
† *ace*
ac-cè-le-rat
àc-cent
ac-cèpt
àc-ci-dent
a-cèr-bi-ty
à-cid
† *àd-dice*
àd-ja-cent
† *ad-vîce*
af-fi-ance
àf-flu-ence
† *a-mèrce*
an-te-cè-dent
† *a-pàce*
† *ap-prèn-tice*
ap-pùr-te-nance
àr-ro-gance

ar-ti-fice-r
à-va-rice
au-dà-ci-ty
àu-di-ence
Bè-ne-fice
be-nè-fi-cence
be-nè-vo-lence
† *brâce-let*
† *bùl-lace*
Cà-dence
cal-cîne
càn-cel
càn-cer
ca-pà-ci-ty
† *cè-dar*
cèll-ar
† *ce-lan-dîne*
ce-lè-ri-ty
cè-li-bat
† *ce-mènt*
cen-tâur

cen-tû-ri-on
† *cère-cloth*
ce-re-mò-ny
† *chànce-l-lor*
chàn-ce-ry
† *cì-ders*
† *cin-der*
cìn-na-mon
cy-preſs
cir-cum-ſtance
cì-ſtern
† *cit-ta-del*
† *cock-à-trîce*
com-plà-cence
còn-cor-dance
con-dûce
còn-fi-dence
còn-flu-ence
còn-ſtan-cy
còn-ti-nence
con-tìn-u-ance

con-vè-ni-ence
crè-dence
† *crù-ci-ble*
† *Dànce-r* &c.
De-cèm-ber
dè-cide
dè-ci-mat
de-ci-mà-ti-on
de-dûce
de-fâce
de-fènce
dè-fe-rence
† *dice*
di-là-ce-rat
dì-li-gence
di-lù-ci-date
† *diſ-plâce*
dì-ſtance
di-vorce
dò-cil
† *Dunce*

dì-rance

dù-rance
E-dà-ci-ty
e-di-fìce
ef-fi-cà-cy
e-le-gàn-cy
è-lo-quence
e-mà-ce-rat
† em-brâce
è-mi-nence
† en-force
† en-tîce
en-trance
eſ-ſence
e-vince
ex-crù-ci-at
ex-ì-ſtence
ex-òr-bi-tance
ex-pènce
ex-pè-ri-ence
ex-pli-cit
Fâce
fàl-la-cy
fùr-nace
† Glance
† Gró-cer
† Hence
Im-be-cì-li-ty
im-pè-ni-tence
im-per-cèp-tible
im-per-ti-nèn-cy
im-pòr-tance
ìm-po-tence
im-prò-vi-dence
im-prù-dence
ìm-pu-dence
in-ca-pà-ci-tat
ìn-ceſt
ìn-ci-dent
in-co-gi-tàn-cy
ìn-do-lence
in-dûce-ment
in-dùl-gence
ìn-fancy
ìn-flu-ence
ìn-no-cence
ìn-ſtance
in-tèl-li-gence
in-tèm-pe-rance
in-ter-cêde
in-ter-cèpt
in-vìn-ci-ble
Ju-ſtice
La-ce-rà-ti-on
† Làr-ce-ny
lè-ga-cy
† lîce
li-cence
lo-quà-ci-ty
† Mâce
mag-nì-fi-cence
malè-fi-cence
malè-vo-lence
mà-lice
men-dà-ci-ty
mer-ce-nà-ry
mèr-cer
mèr-cy
mu-ni-ci-pal
mu-nì-fi-cence
Ne-ceſ-ſa-ry
ne-cro-màn-cy
nèg-li-gence
† nîce-nes
† nonce
nò-tice
nò-vice
O-bè-di-ence
oc-ci-dèn-tal
òf-fice
om-ni-po-tèn-cy
om-ni-prè-ſence
† Once
o-pa-ci-ty
† or-di-nance
ounce
† Pâce
pà-ci-fie
pà-lace
† pàr-cel
par-ci-ty
par-tì-ci-pate
† pence-il
per-ſpi-cà-ci-ty
per-ti nà-cy
per-ti-nèn-cy
pèſtilence
pè-tu-lance-y
† pìn-nace
† plâce
plà-cid
pò-li-cy
prà-ctice
† prânce
prè-cept
prè-cinct
prè-ci-pice
pre-cì-pi-tat
pre-cò-ci-ty
pre de-cèſ-ſor
prè-face
prè-ju-dice-ial
† prèn-tice
price
prìnce
pro-dûce
pro-noùnce
prò-vi-dence
prò-vince
prû-dence
† Quince
† Râce
ra-pà-ci-ty
re-cîde
re-cîte
rè-com-pence
re-con-cîle
re-cum-ben-cy
re-dûce
rè-fe-rence
† re-joice
re-lù-ctan-cy
re-mòn-ſtrance
re-noùnce
re-pèn-tance
rè-ve-rence
† rìd-dance
ro-mànce
† ròun-ci-val
Sa-cer-do-tal
ſa-gà-ci-ty
ſa-là-ci-ty
† ſlice-ing
ſlûce
ſo-cì-e-ty
ſo-lace
ſo-lì-cit-ous
ſol-ſtice
† ſor-ce-ry
ſpâce-i-ous
ſpè-ci-fi-cal
† ſpence
ſpîce

† ſpruce

† Sprûce
ſub-ſtance
ſuc-cînct
ſùf-fer-ance
ſu-per-ci-li-ous
ſu-prè-ma-cy
Ta-ci-tùr-ni-ty
tèm-per-ance
te-nà-ci-ty
tèn-den-cy
† tîce
† trâce
tra-dûce
† tránce
† trûs
† trûce
Và-ri-ance
vè-he-mence
vèn-ge-ance
ve-rà-ci-ty
vîce
vì-gi-lance
vì-o-lence
vi-và-ci-ty
vo-rà-ci-ty
† Whence
† Wince

î and û Dipthongs call'd *î* and *û* long, and â *mediſoni* are circumflected. The ſyllable *elevated* is markt with a *grave*, *prolated*, with an *acute* accent.

Some are written with *c* or *t* as Antient [*antiquus*] emaciat [*emacio*], pretious [*pretium*], vitious [*vitium.*] With *c* or *s*, as Amerſe, Arſenal, Fenſe, defenſe [*defenſu*] Diſ-ex-ſuſ-penſe, [*penſu.*] Parſimony, Practiſe, &c.

Rule 2.

Theſe of the ſame ſound are written with *ſ*; as others alſo under Chap. 19. Rule 2.

† A-bâſe
ab-ſtèr-ſive
ab-ſtrûſe
† ac-cûrſe
ad-vèrſ-i-ty
a-nà-ly-ſis
a-ni-mò-ſi-ty
a-pò-ſta-ſy
àrſe-nic
† a-vers
Bâſe
† beſîde
bu-ſy
Cáſe
† châſe
còn-courſe
con-dènſe
con-sèrve
con-sì-der
con-sîgn
còn-ſiſt-ory
còn-tro-ver-ſy
còur-te-ſy
crî-ſis
† curſe
† cùr-te-ſy
Diſ-ſèn-ti-on
diſ-sèrvice
diſ-sì-mi-lar
dìſ-ſi-pate
di-vèrſ-ity
dorſer
Ea-ſy
en-dòrſe
e-pi-lep-ſy
ex-ta-ſy
ex·trìn-ſe-cal
Fálſe
fan-ſy
† Hanſe
† Hand-ſel
he-re-ſy
† herſe
hè-ſi-tate
† Im-bâſe
im-bùrſe
im-mènſe
im-mèrſe
im-pùlſe
ìn-ſect
in-ſèn-ſi-ble
in-ſe-pa-ra-ble
in-sert
I·sìde ias
in-sì-pid
in-ſiſt
in-tènſe-nes
in-trìn-ſe-cal
Le-pro-ſy
† looſe
Nùrſe-ry
Ob-tûſe
of-fèn-ſive
† on-ſet
Pà-ra-ſite
† pàr-ti-ſan
† pèn-ſive

pèr-ſe-cûte

per-ſe-cûte
per-ſe-vère
—ance
per-ſiſt
per-vèrſe-neſs
plàu-ſi-ble
pleu-ri-ſy
po-ſy
pro-fûſe
pro-miſe
pro-pènſ-ity
pro-ſe-cûte
pro-ſe-lite
pro-phe-ſy
pulſe
† pù-miſe
† pùr-chaſe
pùr-poſe
† pùrſ-y
† pùr-ſe-vant
pur-ſûe
Re-clûſe
re-còurſe
re-im-bùrſe
re-mòrſe
re-pùlſe
re-vèrſe
† Riſe
Sea, &c.

See under (ea)
Ch. 8. Rul. 2.

[illegible]
† Se-baſt-en
ſe-cant
ſe-clûde
ſè-con-da-ry
ſè-cun-dine
ſè-cre-cy
ſè-cre-ta-ry
ſect-ary
ſè-ctor
ſè-cu-lar
ſecurity
ſe-dàn
ſe-dâte
ſè-den-ta-ry
† ſedge
ſè-di-ment
ſe-dû-li-ty
ſeg-ment
ſè-gre-gate
Sig-ni-o-ry
ſe-lect
ſe-le-nite
† ſell-er
† ſelf
† ſelvage
ſem-bla-bly
ſem-brief
ſe-mi-cir-cle
ſè-mi-na-ry
ſen-na
ſè-na-ry

ſè-nate
† ſend
ſen-eſ-chal
† ſen-green
Sè-ni-or
{† ſen-night
{† ſe-ven-night
Sènſ-ible
ſen-ſu-al, &c.
† ſent
ſen-tence
ſen-tèn-ti-ous
ſen-ti-ment
† ſen-ti-nel
† ſen-try
ſè-pa-rat-iſt
ſep-tèm-ber
ſep-te-nà-ry
ſep-tu-ple
ſè-quel
ſè-que-ſtrate
ſe-rà-gli-o
ſè-ra-phim
† ſe-re-nàde
ſe-rène
† ſer-jeant
ſè-ries
ſer-mon
ſer-pen-tine
ſerv-ile
ſe-rum
† Sir &c.

† [illegible]
ſex-[illegible]
† Sex-ton
† ſick-li-neſs
† ſide-ſaddle
[illegible]
† ſigh
† ſilk
† ſill-ground-
ſel
† ſil-ly
† ſil-ver
ſi-mi-li-tude
† ſim-nel
ſy-mo-ny
ſim-ple
ſi-mul-tà-ne-ous
† ſin-ful
† ſince
ſin-gu-làr-i-ty
ſi-tu-a-ti-on
ſize
ſu-per-ſede
Tenſe
† Tin-ſel
tràn-ſi-to-ry
tranſ-vèrſe
trà-verſe
† Vaſ-ſals
verſ-icle
U-ni-verſ-ity
U-ten-ſil

And alwayes after *ou* as *houſe*, *gorgeous*. Look back to Chap. 6. Rule 6. of *ou*.

Both

Some that have one Syllable written with (*s*) another with (*c*)

*Ab-ſence
cir-cum-ſe-rence
còn-ſe-quence
con-ciſe
In-ac-cèſs-a-ble
In-cenſe
Se-dùce
† Sem-blance
Se-mi-cir-cle
Sèn-tence
Sè-quence
Sèr-vice-able
Si-lence
Sim-plì-ci-ty
† Since
Sin-cè-ri-ty
Suc-cèſ-ſive
Vi-ciſ-ſi-tude*

At the end of a word in a ſhort Syllable (*s*) is uſually doubled. Alwayes after (*e*) as in

*A-byſs
Ac-ceſs
† A-maſs
† A-miſs
† Baſs
† Bleſs
† Bur-geſs
† But-treſs
Ceſs
Con-feſs
De-miſs
Diſ-poſ-ſeſs
† Dreſs
† Droſs
† En-groſs
Ex-ceſs
Ex-preſs
† Feſs
Impreſs
† Leſs
† Meſs
Preſs
Pro-ceſs
Re-ceſs
Re-miſs
Re-preſs
Suc-ceſs
Sup-preſs
† Treſ-paſs
† Treſs
† Truſs*

So *Bliſs, miſs,* [err. 2. omit. 3. want. 4. diſcover want] And (*neſs*) added to the end of words, as in *fulneſs, lazineſs.* That is Subſtantives deriv'd of Adjectives ſignifying the quality abſtracted. But theſe are written with a ſingle (*s*).

e ſilent in	but not in
Cleanes [makes clean]	*Cleaneſs* [purity]
Coines [moneys ſtampt]	*Coineſs* [thineſs]
Darkens [makes dark]	*Darkneſs* [privation of light]
Fines [doth mulct]	*Fineſs* [thinneſs]
Greenes [makes green]	*Greeneſs* [verdure]
Leanes [declines]	*Leaneſs* [lankneſs]
Lightens [ſends forth &c.]	*Lightneſs* [äerineſs]
Needles [ſowing pins]	*Needleſs* [not neceſſary]

Though the natural way ſhould be, to write the firſt, *Needls* &c. the other *need-les* &c. *Yes, this, thus, us,* with ſingle (*s*).

Others that end in (s) ſhort derived of the Latin are writ with (ce) as *malice*, *notice*, *ſolſtice*, under Rule 1.

Rule 3.

Some which have the ſound of double (ſ) and ſome which come from Latin words are written with (ſc), others generally with (ſs).

Ac-qui-èſce
a-do-lè-ſcence
aſ-cènd
aſ-cèr-tain
Con-cù-pi-ſcence
con-de-ſcènd
con-de-ſcèn-ſi-on
còn-ſci-ence
con-ſci-èn-ti-ous
con-ſcì-o-na-ble
còn-ſci-ous
crè-ſcent
† *crè-ſcet*
De-ſcènd
diſ-cèrn

Ex-crè-ſence
Ob-ſcène
om-nì-ſci-ent
Re-ſcìnd
Scène
Scèp-ter
ſci-à-ti-ca
ſcì-ence
† *ſcì-me-ter*
Tran-ſcèn-dent

Others with ſs

† *Aſ-ſeſs*
† *aſ-ſem-ble*

aſ-ſent
aſ-ſert
aſ-ſe-ve-ra-ti-on
aſ-ſi-du-i-ty
aſ-ſign
aſ-ſi-mu-late
aſ-ſiſt
† *aſ-ſize*
Claſ-ſic
Diſ-ſem-ble
diſ-ſent
diſ-ſer-ta-ti-on
diſ-ſè-ver
diſ-ſi-mu-la-ti-on

Rule 4.

As there are many words which are written with (c) or (ce) which have the ſound of (s) So many are written with (s) which have the ſound of (z) eſpecially between two Vowels; and at the end of words.

Ac-cùſe
ad-ver-tîſe
ap-pêaſe
à-po-ſite
a-rîſe
Bà-ſil

bà-ſi-liſk
be-càuſe
brà-ſil
brûiſe
Câſe-ment
cauſe

cheeſe
chè-ſil
clauſe
cleanſe
clò-ſet
còg-ni-ſance

com-mi-ſe-rate
com-pòſe
con-fùſe
coun-ter-poiſe
crò-ſi-er
Dà-mo-ſel

de-mîſe
de-pòſe-it
de-ſire
de-ſpîſe
diſ-ùſe
diſ-cloſe
diſ-guîſe
diſ-pòſe
diſ-pràiſe
Eaſe-y &c.
en-cloſe-ure
en-fràn-chîſe
e-ſpouſe
ex-cîſe
èx-er-ciſe
ex-pòſe
èx-qui-ſite
Fèa-ſi-ble
fràn-chîſe
Grea-ſie
Hoiſe
Ho-ſi-er
Im-poſe, &c.
in cloſe
in-fùſe
in-ter-pòſe
i-ſin-glaſs
Mèrchandîſe
mu-ſick
Noiſe
nooſe
noſe
Op-pòſe
Per-ûſe
pè-ſant
phè-ſant
phraiſe
phi-ſic-i-an
phi-ſi-og-no-my
pleaſe-ant
poiſe
poi-ſon
poſe-ie-ition
pre-cîſe
prè-ſence-t
pre-ſèrve
prè-ſi-dent
pri-ſon-er
proſe
Raiſe
Re-cû-ſant
re-pòſe-it-o-ry
re-ſèrve
re-sîde
re-siſt
re-vîſe
riſe-ing
roſe-a-ry
ròſe-ma-ry
ro-ſin
Spouſe
ſup-poſe-it-o-ry
ſur-mîſe
Tan-ſy
theſe
tranſ-poſe
Ve-ni-ſon
vi-ſage
vì-ſard
vi-ſit
vi-ſi-ble
û-ſage
ù-ſu-al
Wea-ſand
wiſe

with (c)

* ſuf-fi-ci-ent
ſa-cri-fice
ſe-ci-ble

* ſee Obſervation 3.

And generally at the end of words whether Subſtantives of the Plural number, or Adjectives poſſeſſives, or Verbs of the third perſon; As *Maſters, Kings Palace, uſes*; ſo *as, is, was.* All which ſhould be written with (ʒ) which for diſtinctions ſake may be written with ſhort (*s*) and the reſt with (ſ) long.

So theſe following Subſtantives may be diſtinguiſhed from the Verbs as well in writing as in ſound. The Subſtantives that ſignifie the name of a thing; Thus *abuſe, adviſe, cloſe, craſe, deviſe, diſuſe, excuſe, houſe, looſe, mouſe, refuſe*; which have the ſound of (*s*,) from the Verbs. Thus *abuse*, &c. which have the ſound of (ʒ.) See *Obſerv.* 3.

Rule 5.

Rule 5.

To theſe may be added, by way of compariſon, words written with (z.)

A-mâze
ar-ti-zan
ſ-ſize
-zûre
lâze
lâ-zon
brâze-ier
reezs
zz
z-zard
câ-no-nize
ân-to-nîze
m-prize
crâze-y
Dâ-zy
â-zle
dif-ſeize
iz-zard
diz-zy
dri-zle
Em-be-zil
Gâze
Gâ-zet
-glâze-ier
-gloze
-grâze
-griz-ly
guz-zle
-Haz-zard
-bâzy-le
ho-ri-zon
Lâ-zer
la-ze-rôle
lâ-zy
lo-zenge
lo-zel
Ma-ga-zine
mâze
mâ-zer
miz-zle
mo-ra-lize
muz-zle
Na-tu-ra-lize
nooze
ò-ri-zons
Pi-az-za
prize
pul-ve-rize
pa-tro-nîze
Râze
râ-zor
re-cog-nîze
-re-cog-ni-zance
Size
-ſneeze
ſo-lem-nize
ſqueeze
ſtân-za
Stig-ma-tize
Tem- o-rize
tò-paz
towze
tòze
tweeze
Wâze
wheize
whimzy
whizz
wi-zard-ing

Some of theſe are writ with (*ſ*;) as *Artiſan*, *aſſiſe*, *ompriſe*, *craſe*, *graſe*, *daſie*, *diſſeiſe*, *gloſe*, *griſly*, *haſard*, *ſle*, *nooſe*, *oriſons* oratio, *raſor* novacula, *ſiſe* menſura, glu- n, *wheeſe* rauceo, *raſe*, *recogniſance*. But *price* [a va- e,] and *prize* [to ſet a value, eſteem, 2. Booty,] are lwaies diſtinguiſhed.

Rule 6.

C in ſhort Syllables is ſet before *k*; as *crack*, *neck*, *flick*, *ack*, *duck* for *nec*, &c. If another Conſonant goes before, is left out; as *dark*, *dank*: (though all do not obſerve is.) And in long Syllables; as *creak*, *oke*, *like*, *ſeek*, *nook*. And in proper Names; as *'Amalek, Anak, 'Apbek,* *Bezek, Zorek*.

K is alwayes ſet before *e ee i* [or *y*] as *a-skew, keep, kill*, to expreſs its own ſound; for there *c* aſſumes the ſound of *s*, but upon all other accounts as before Conſonants; *cringe, clue*, we uſe *c* for *k*. Though formerly (before we followed the Latins, which have long ſince diſuſed *k*. as in *ſceli* *ſceloturbe*) we uſed *k*. where now *c*; as in *Skarſe, ske* *skold*; now *ſcarſe*, &c.

Kn is ſounded as *hn* or *n* aſpirated; as in *knack, kn* *knap* [or *break*] but *nap* [the flowy ſhade of cloth] *knave, knead, knee-l, knife, knight, knit, knob, knock, kn* *knot, know-ledg, knuckle, knurl.*

Ce, ci, have not a full ſound after *x*, becauſe *x* hath the ſound of *ks*; as *ex-ciſe, ex-cite*. And therefore whe words beginning with *s* are compounded with *ex*, the *s* is caſt away; as *ex ſequor* make *ex-e-cute*. But *ca co c* *cl* or *c* before any other Conſonant, have a full ſound; becauſe then *c* aſſumes the nature of *k*; as *ex-ca-va-ti-* *ex-com-mu-ni-cat, ex-cuſe, ex-claim.*

CHAP. XI. Of G.

G before *a o u* and alone at the end of Syllables ſounded hard, [or *γn*] as in *get*, ſo *beg, ag-* *vat*; and moſt frequently before *e i*. But ſomtimes be fore *e*, more rarely before *i*, *g* is ſounded *j* [or *dzh*.]

Rule I.

Ge in long and *dg* or *dge* in ſhort Syllables, as *age, ed* is put alwayes for *j* at the end of Syllables.

a-gent
a-gi-li-ty
a-gi-tat
a-na-lo-gy
Char-ger
Chi-rur-ge-on
con-geal
con-gee

E-mer-gent
En-gen-der
en-gin
ex-i-gent
Gen-der
ge-ne-a-lo-gy
ge-ne-ral
ge-ne-ra-ti-on
ge-ne-rous-ity-neſs
Ge-ne-ſis
ge-ni-al
ge-ni-tals
ge-ni-us
gen-til
gen-tile
gen-tle
gen-try
ge·nu-flex·i-on

gen-u-ine
ge-nus
ge-o-gra-phy
ge-o-man-cy.
ge-o-me-try
geor-gic
ger-man
ger-mi-nat
ge-rund
ge-ſti-cu-la-ti-on
ge-ſture
gi-ant
gib-bet
gi-gan-tic
gin ger
gor-get
He te-ro·ge-ne-ous
ho-mo-ge-ni-al

In-di-gent
Le-gend.
le-ger-de-main
le-gi-ble
le-gi-on
le-gi-ſla-tive
le-gi-ti-mate
Ri-gid
Stran-ger
Verge-r
verg-ing
vir-gin-ity
vir-gi-nals

And alwaies at the end of a Syllable where we never uſe *j*. See *Obſ.6. under G.*

Rule 29.

Some are writ with *j*, as

Ab-ject
Con-jec-ture
De-ject
E-ject

Jeer
jeſ-ſa-min
je-june
je-o-par-dy

jer-fal-con
jer-kin
jeſt
jew-ry

jew-el-er
jig
jill
Ob-ject

In the reſt (except a few Latin words made *Engliſh*) *g* is ſounded hard, as in *get*, *gils*, *linger*.

G ſilent is added to Verbal Subſtantives, and Participles; as *reading*, *ſpeaking*, *going*; and in words that have the ſound of *ng*; as *ſing*, *rung*. But not in others, as *Kitchin*, *Tomalin.*

Rule 3.

Gue is put for *g* in the following.

A-po-logue
Col-legue
col-logue
ca-ta-logue
De-ca-logue
di-a-logue
Ha-rangue
In-trigue
League
Lea-guer
Plague
pro-logue
pro-rogue
Rogue
Syn-a-gogue
The-o-logue
Tongue
Vogue

So *oblique*, *pique*, [hatred, eſpecially inveterate.] Some write *Antique*, *Apoſtolique* (which manner of writing we have received from the *French*) for *antick*, &c.

CHAP. XII. *Of* H.

H Is a note of Aſpiration, which may be ſet before or after the Vowels; and accompanies the aſpirated Conſonants.

Rule 1. *Of Ch.*

Ch in *Engliſh* of the power of *tſh*, and after a ſhort Vowel *t* is added; as *ſnatch*, *ſtitch*, *ditch*, *notch*. But not in *much*, *ſuch*, *rich*; or in long Syllables, or when another Conſonant goes before; as *beech*, *bench*: We ſhould write *channel* [a nook of the Sea, or gutter for conveiance] and *kennel* [receptacle for filth, dogs houſe.]

Ch in *Greek* Derivatives is pronounced as *k*, (except *arch* compounded with Biſhop, Prieſt, Deacon, Deanary; and *Cherubim*, *Rachel*, *Tychicus*) as

Al-chi-my
a-nar-chy
an-cho-rite
an-ti-chriſt
Arch an-gel
ar-chi-tec-ture
ar-chi-traves
ar-chives

Cha-os
cha-rac-ter
chaſm
chi-me-ra
chy-miſt
chi-ro-man-cy
chi-rur-ge-on
cho-ler-ick
cho-ri-ſter
cho-rus
chriſm
Chriſt
chro-nic
chro-ni-cle
chro-nology
chyle
chy-mic
chy-mi-ſtry
Di-cho-to-my
E-cho
eu-cha-riſt
eu-nuch
Harp-ſi-chord
Hi-er-ar-chy
Lo-hoch
Ma-chin
O-li-gar-chy
Pa-tri-arch
Pa-ro-chi-al
Paſ-chal
Scheme
Scho-lar
Te-trarch

So *Arch-angel*, *Antioch*, *Eunuch*; and *Cameleon*, *camlet*, *camomil*, *carlock*, are written better without *h*: in *Schiſm*, *drachm* *ch* is ſilent.

Rule 2. Of Gh.

The ſound of *gh*, with us at this day is out of uſe, tho' it is retained in writing; as

A-light
al-migh-ty
Be-night-ed
bight
bur-rough
bough
De-light
dight
dough-ty
drought
Eight
Fight
flight
fraight
fright
Height
high
Inveigh
Light-ning
ligh-ter
lights
light-ſom
Neigh
neigh-bour
nigh
Night-in-gale
Plight
plough
Right-ful
righ-te-ous
Sight
ſlight
ſlough
ſpright
ſpright-li-neſs
ſtreight
Thigh
tho-rough
tight
Up-right
weigh-ty
wight
wrought

G is ſilent in *ſign*, as *con-de-re-ſign*, *daign*, *eſſoign*, *reign*, *Seignior*, *Sovereign*; in the laſt better omitted. See *ough* in Chap. 5. Rule 1.

Gh in *cough*, *laugh*, *tough*, *rough*, *trough*; and *enough* denoting quantity, is pronounced as *f*. *Enough* applyed to number is ſounded (and would be better writ) *enow*; as in this, The greateſt miſchiefs happen where men have not Wit *enough* to rule themſelves, nor Manners *enow* to be ruled by others.

Rule 3. *Of* Ph.

Ph is written onely in words derived from the Greek in φ. And in *triumph*, *prophane*: as

Am-phi-bi-ous
Am-phi-bo-ly
Am-phi-the-a-tre
A-pho-riſm
Aſ-pho-del
At-moſ-phere
Bi-o-gra-pher
Blaſ-pheme
Bra-chy-gra-phy
Cam-phire
Ca-ta-ſtro-phe
Ci-pher de-
Coſ-mo-gra-phy
Di-a-pha-nous
Di-a-phragm
E-le-phant
E-pi-pha-ny
E-pi-taph
Eu-pho-ny
Eu-phor-bi-um
Gra-phi-cal
Hie-ro-gli-phic
Me-ta-phy-ſic
Or-phan
Or-tho-gra-phy
Pa-ra-graph
Pa-ra-phraſe
Phe-ſant
Phi-lo-ſo-pher
Phi-lo-lo-ger
Phil-tre
Phle-bo-to-my
Phraſe
Phy-la-cte-ry
Phy-ſi-og-no-my
Pro-phe-t-ſy
Se-ra-phim
Ta-chy-gra-phy
Tri-umph
Tro-phee

Rule 4. *Of* Th.

Th is put both for *t* aſpirated, and *d* incraſſated; the former I have expreſt by *th*, the latter by *dh*, as appears from the following Examples compared together.

Th.	*Dh.*	*Th.*	*Dh.*
Bath	*Bathe*	*Thief*	*Thee*
Both	*Boothe*	*Thick*	*Thence*
Breath	*Breathe*	*Thigh*	*Thy*
Broth	*Brother*	*Thin*	*Thine*
Cloth	*Clothe*	*Thiſtle*	*This*
Loath	*Loathe*	*Thong*	*Thi-ther*
Se'th	*Seethe*	*Thouſand*	*Thou*
Sith that	*Sithe*	*Thought*	*Though*
For-ſooth	*Soothing*	*With*	*Wi-ther*
Thanks	*That*		
Rath	*Ra-ther*		

Hitherto we have compared the difference of the ſound. Next follow Examples of (*th*) by themſelves, and after of (*dh.*) For a better underſtanding of many of theſe words. See *Obſervation 3d.*

Th.
- *Be-troth*
- *Blith*
- *Ca-the-dral*
- *Death*
- *doth*
- *Growth*
- *Length*
- *Moth*

Th.
- *mouth*
- *Strength*
- *The-a-tre*
- *Theme*
- *The-o-lo-gy*
- *The-o-ry*
- *The-ſis*
- *Thill-er*

Th.
- *Thimble*
- *Thing*
- *Think*
- *Third*
- *Thirſt-ing*
- *Thorn*
- *Thorp*
- *Thumb*

Th.
- *Thump*
- *Thun-der*
- *Thurſ-day*
- *Throng*
- *Thrive*
- *Thruſt*
- *Tilth*
- *Truth*

Dh.
- *Far-thing*
- *Fa-ther*
- *Fea-ther*
- *Ga-ther*

Dh.
- *Hi-ther*
- *Lea-ther*
- *Li-ther*
- *O-ther*

Dh.
- *Smooth*
- *The*
- *They*
- *There*

Dh.
- *Thoſe*
- *Thou*
- *Wea-ther*
- *Wreath*

Th at the beginning of other words, and before another Conſonant, and in the end of the third Perſon of Verbs, hath the ſound of *t* aſpirated; as *thing*, *Throng*, *thinketh*.

Of *zh*, *hn*, *hw*, *j*, *k*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *q*, we have ſpoken enough in the Firſt Part.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIII. Of L.

Rule 1.

L Is ſilent in

Almond
Calf
† *Chaldron*
† *Chalk*
Half
Halm
† *Fal-co-ner*
† *Mal-kin*
† *Qualm*
Pſalm
Sal-mon
Salve
† *Shalm*
† *Stalk*
† *Walk*

Rule 2.

In Monoſyllables *l* at the end is doubled, except a Dipthong, or *ee* or *oo* goes before, or *e* ſilent is added to the end. But not in words of more than one Syllable.

CHAP. XIV. Of R.

R is ſounded after *o* in *apron*, *citron*, *environ*, *gridiron*, *iron*, *ſaffron*; as if they were written *apurn*, &c. And after *e* in *acre*, *concentre*, *fibre*, *lucre*, *maſſacre*, *maugre*, *meagre*, *nitre*, *opiniaſtre*, *philtre*; ſo ſome write *augre*, *ſepulchre*, *ſowre*, for *auger*, *ſepulcher*, *ſower*: Which way of writing we have received from the *French*. And in the preter tenſe of Verbs, which are derived from the preſent in *er*; as *number-ed*, *hinder-ed*, which for the moſt part are written *numbred*, and ſometimes by ſome ſounded *numburd*; ſo *Children*, *hundred*. As alſo in the following Examples

Ac-quire
ad-jure
aſ-pire
aſ-ſure
at-tire
con-ſpire
cure
De-ſire
Em-pire
en-dure
en-tire
e-nure

E-ſquire
ex-pire
Fire
Hire
Inquire
Ire
Lure
Ob-ſcure
O-ver-ture
Piſ-mire

preſ-ſure
Pri-mo-ge-ni-ture
Pure
Qua-dra-ture
quag-mire
quire
Re-quire
re-ſure
Sire
ſig-na-ture

ſpire
ſquire
ſta-ture
ſure-ty-ſhip
Tex-ture
Ver-dure
Um-pire
Vire
For (ure) ſhort, See Ch. 5. Rul. 4.

CHAP. XV. Of T.

Rule 1.

TI (as alſo ſi ti ce) before a Vowel have the ſound of ſh; as

Cre-den-ti-al
E-gyp-ti-an
e-ma-ti-ate
en-gra-ti-ate
e-qui-no-cti-al
eſ-ſen-tial
ex-pa-ti-ate
Fla-gi-ti-ous

Im-par-ti-al
im-pa-ti-ence
Mar-ti-al
Ne-go-ti-ate
nup-ti-al
Ple-ni-po-ten-ti-a-ry
po-ten-ti-al
pa-ti-ence

pa-ti-ent
Quo-ti-ent
Ra-ti-o-nal
Sta-ti-o-ner
ſub-ſtan-ti-al
Ter-ti-an
Vi-ti-ate

But when ſ goes before t, the t is pronounced as t, in *beſtiality*. See Chap. 3. Rule 2. Alſo foreign words are excepted; as *Pelatiel, Phaltiel, Shealtiel.* And when an ending is added to words in *ty*; as *pi-ti-ed, pi-ti-eth, migh-ti-er.*

Rule 2.

Many words which end in *tion* or *ſion* (formerly writ *cion*) are derived from the Latins, except *ſituation* and *carnation* : thoſe which are derived from the Supines in *tu*, are written *tion*, *portion* [*partition* ;] thoſe in *ſu*, *ſion* ; *manſion* [*manſis* ;] and *ſi* in *deriſion*, *inciſion*, *proviſion*, *in- beſion* is equal to *zh*. In the reſt *ti* and *ſi* have the ſound of *ſh*. (So *faſhion*, *cuſhion* :) Which I have here ſet down that any one may turn to them upon occaſion.

A-bor-ti-on
ab-ſo-lu-ti-on
af-fec-ta-ti-on
af-fec-ti-on
al-ter-ca-ti-on
al-ter-na-ti-on
am-bi-ti-on
am-mu-ni-ti-on
am-pli-a-ti-on
an-no-ta-ti-on
ap-pa-ri-ti-on
a-ſpi-ra-ti-on
aſ-ſen-ta-ti-on
aſ-ſer-ti-on
aſ-ſe-ve-ra-ti-on
at-ten-ti-on
at-tri-ti-on
a-ver-ſa-ti-on
Be-ne-dic-ti-on
Car-na-ti-on
cir-cum-lo-cu-ti-on
con-ten-ta-ti-on
ci-ta-ti-on
co-gi-ta-ti-on
cog-na-ti-on
col-la-ti-on
col-lec-ti-on
com-bu-ſti-on
com-men-da-ti-on
com-mi-na-ti-on
com-mix-tion
com-mo-ti-on
com-mu-ni-ca-ti-on
com-mu-ta-ti-on
com-pel-la-ti-on
com-pun-cti-on
com-pu-ta-ti-on
con-ca-te-na-ti-on
con-cep-ti-on
con-ci-ta-ti-on
con-di-ti-on
con-fe-cti-on
con-fiſ-ca-ti-on
con-fu-ta-ti-on
con-gre-ga-ti-on
con-ju-ga-tion
con-jun-cti-on
con-ſe-cra-ti-on
con-ſi-de-ra-ti-on
con-ſo-la-ti-on
con-ſtel-la-ti-on
con-ſter-na-ti-on
con-ſti-pa-ti-on
con-ſti-tu-ti-on
con-ſtru-cti-on
con-ſump-ti-on
con-ten-ta-ti-on
con-tra-dic-ti-on
con-tri-bu-ti-on
con-tri-ti-on
con-ven-ti-on
con-ver-ſa-tion
con-vic-ti-on
con-vo-ca-ti-on
co-pu-la-ti-on
co-ro-na-ti-on
cor-po-ra-ti-on
cor-rup-ti-on
cor-ruſ-ca-ti-on
cunc-ta-ti-on
De-ci-ma-ti-on
de-cla-ma-ti-on
de-coc-ti-on
de-cuſ-ſa-ti-on
de-fe-ca-tion
de-fec-ti-on
de-fi-ni-ti-on
de-lec-ta-ti-on
de-li-be-ra-ti-on
de-por-ta-ti-on

de-pu-ra-ti-on
de-re-lic-ti-on
de-ſcrip-ti-on
de-ſer-ti-on
de-ſpe-ra-ti-on
de-ſtru-cti-on
de-va-ſta-ti-on
de-vo-ti-on
diſ-cre-ti-on
diſ-po-ſi-ti-on
diſ-pro-por-ti-on
diſ-qui-ſi-ti-on
diſ-ſer-ta-ti-on
diſ-ſi-mu-la-ti-on
diſ-ſo lu ti-on
di-ſten-ti-on
di-ſtil la-ti-on
di-ſtin-cti-on
di-ſtor-ti-on
di-ſtri-bu-ti-on
do-na-ti-on
du-ra-ti-on
E-bul-li-ti-on
e-di-ti-on
e-du-ca-ti-on
e-ja-cu-la-ti-on
e-lo-cu-ti-on
e-ma-na-ti-on
e-men-da-ti-on
e-mu-la-ti-on
e-nun-ci-a-ti-on
e-qui-vo-ca-ti-on
e-rup ti-on
e-ſti-ma-ti-on
ex-cre-a-ti-on
ex-e-cra-ti-on
ex-e-cu-ti-on
ex-er-ci-ta-ti-on
ex-ha-la-ti-on
ex-hi-bi-ti-on
ex-hor-ta-ti-on
ex-ic-ca-ti-on
ex-pe-di-ti-on
ex-plo-ra-ti-on
ex-po-ſi-ti-on
ex-u-da-ti-on
ex-ul-ta-ti-on
Fi-cti-on
fi-gu-la-ti-on
for-ni-ca-ti-on
foun-da-ti-on
fra-cti-on
fri-ca-ti-on
fri-cti-on
fru-i-ti-on
fu-mi-ga-ti-on
fun-cti-on
Gra-da-ti-on
Ha-bi-ta-ti-on
Il-la-ti-on
im-preg-na-ti-on
Im-pro-pri-a-ti-on
in-cli-na-ti-on
in-di-ca-ti-on
in-di-cti-on
in-di-ge-ſti-on
in-dig-na-ti-on
in-du-cti-on
in-fa-ma-ti-on
in-flam-ma-ti-on
in-fla-ti-on
in-jun-cti-on
in-qui-na-ti-on
in-qui-ſi ti-on
in-ſuper-ſub-ſcrip-tion
in-ſculp-ti-on
in-ſpe-cti-on
in-ſpi-ra-ti-on
in-ſtau-ra-ti-on
in-ſti-ga-ti-on
in-ſti-tu-ti-on
in-ſtru-cti-on
in-ſur-re-cti-on
in-ter-ca-la-ti-on
in-ter-lo-cu-ti-on
in-ter-je-cti-on
in-ter-pel-la-tive
in-ter-po-la-ti-on
in-ter-pre-ta-ti-on
in-ter-pun-cti-on
in-ter-ro-ga-ti-on
in-ter-ſec-ti-on
in-tro-duc-ti-on
in-tu-i-ti-on
in-ve-ſti-ga-ti-on
in-un-da-ti-on
ir-ra-di-a-ti-on
i-ti-on
ju-ris-di-cti-on
Lac-ta-ti-on
li-bra-ti-on
li-mi-ta-ti-on
lix-i-vi-a-ti-on
lo-ti-on
lu-cu-bra-ti-on
lux-a-ti-on
Ma-le-dic-ti-on
ma-ſti-ca-ti-on
men-ti-on
mo-de-ra-ti-on
ad-mo-ni-ti-on
mo-ti-on
mu-ni-ti-on
Nar-ra-ti-on

na-ti-on
na-vi-ga-ti-on
ne-ga-ti-on
no-ta-ti-on
no-ti-on
nu-tri-ti-on
Ob-jec-ti-on
ob-la-ti-on
ob-li-ga-ti-on
ob-ſte-tri-ca-ti-on
ob-ſtru-cti-on
ob-te-ſta-ti-on
ob-um-bra-ti-on
oc-cu-pa-ti-on
o-pe-ra-ti-on
op-pi-la-ti-on
op-ti-on
o-ra-ti-on
or di-na-ti-on
o-ſci-ta-ti-on
oſten-ta-ti-on
Pac-ti-on
par-ti-ti-on
per-ſpi-ra-ti-on
per-tur-ba-ti-on
pe-ti-ti-on
plan-ta-ti-on
par-tu-ri-ti-on
per-am-bu-la-ti-on
per-co-la-ti-on
pe-re-gri-na-ti-on
po-ſtu-la-ti-on
pre-po-ſi-ti-on
pre-te-ri-ti-on
pre-ſump-ti-on
pre-va-ri-ca-ti-on
pri-va-ti-on
pro-ba-ti-on
pro-cla-ma-ti-on
pro-cu-ra-ti-on
pro-jec-ti-on
pre-la-ti-on
pro-pi-ti-a-ti-on
pro-por-ti on
pro-po-ſi-ti-on
pur-ga-ti-on
pu-tre-fac-ti-on
Qua-li-fi-ca-ti-on
ra-di-a-ti on
ra-ti-o-ci-na-ti-on
re-can-ta-ti-on
re-cep-ti-on
re-ci-di-va-ti-on
re-ci-pro-ca-ti-on
re-cri-mi-na-ti-on
re-dar-gu-ti-on
re-demp-ti-on
re-fec-ti-on
re-flec-ti-on
re-la-ti-on
re-lax-a-ti-on
re-le-ga-ti-on
re-no-va-ti-on
re-pa-ra-ti-on
re-pe-ti-ti-on
re-ple-ti-on
re-pu-ta-ti-on
re-ſo-lu-ti-on
re-ſpi-ra-ti-on
re-ſtau-ra-ti-on
re-ſti-tu-ti-on
re-ſtri-cti-on
re-ſur-rec-ti-on
re-ta-li-a ti-on
re-ten-ti-on
re-tre-bu-ti-on
re-tro-ſpec-ti-on
re-ve-la-ti-on
re-vo-lu-ti-on
ro-ga-ti-on
ro-ta-ti-on
Sal-va-tion
ſanc-ti-on
ſec-ti-on
ſe-di-ti-on
ſe-mi-na-ti-on
ſe-que-ſtra-ti-on
ſi-mu-la-ti-on
ſo-lu-ti-on
ſor-ti-ti-on
ſpe-cu-la-ti-on
ſta-ti-on
ſti-pu-la-ti-on
ſub-jec-ti-on
ſub-li-ma-ti-on
ſub-ſtruc-ti-on
ſuc-ti-on
ſuf-fo-ca-ti-on
ſuf-fu-mi-ga-ti-on
ſu-per-er-ro-ga-ti-on
ſu-per-fe-ta-ti-on
ſu-per-ſti-ti-on
ſup-pu-ra-ti-on
ſuſ-pi-ti-on
Ti-til-la-ti-on
to-le-ra-ti-on
tor-ti-on
tra-di-ti-on
tranſ-ac-ti-on
tran-ſi-ti-on
tran-ſla-ti-on
tranſ-mi-gra-ti-on
tranſ-mu-ta-tion
tran-ſpi-ra-ti-on

tre-pi-da-ti-on
tri-bu-la-ti-on
Va-ca-ti-on
va-cil-la-ti-on
va-le-dic-ti-on
ve-ge-ta-ti-on
vel-li-ca-ti-on
ve-ne-ra-ti-on
ven-ti-la-ti-on
vic-ti-on
Un-cti on
vo-ca-ti-on
vo-lu-ta-ti-on

These with (ſion.)

Al-lu-ſi-on
a-nim--ad-ver-ſi-ons
a-ſper-ſi-on
a-ver-ſion
Cir-cum-ci-ſion
com-paſ-ſi-on
com-plex-i-on
com-preſ-ſi-on
com-pul-ſi-on
con-ceſ-ſi-on
con-cuſ-ſi-on
con-fu-ſi-on
con-nex-i-on
con-tu-ſi-on
con-vul-ſi-on
De-clen-ſi-on
de-preſ-ſi-on
de-flux-i-on
de-ri-ſi-on
di-men-ſi-on
di-ver-ſi-on
Ef-fu-ſi-on
e-mul-ſi-on
e-va-ſi-on
ex-cur-ſi-on
ex-pen-ſi-on
ex-pul-ſi-on
ex-ten-ſi-on
ex-tru-ſion
Flux-i-on
Il-lu-ſi-on
im-preſ-ſi-on
in-ci-ſi-on
in-cur-ſi-on
in-he-ſi-on
in-ſper-ſi-on
in-ter-ceſ-ſi-on
in-va-ſi-on
ir-ri-ſi-on
Man-ſi-on
Oc-ca-ſi-on
Op-preſ-ſi-on
Paſ-ſi-on
pen-ſi-on
per-ſwa-ſi-on
per-cuſ-ſi-on
pro-ceſ-ſi-on
pro-vi-ſi-on
re-pre-hen-ſi-on
re-ver-ſi-on
re-vul-ſi-on
Se-ceſ-ſi-on
Seſ-ſi-ons
ſpon-ſi-on
ſuc-ceſ-ſi-on
ſuſ-fu-ſi-on
Ver-ſi-on

CHAP. XVI. Of W.

Rule 1.

W Is ſilent, in

An-ſwer
Be-wray
ſword
ſworn
Who
whole-ſom
whom
whore
whoſe
who-ſo-e-ver
wrack
wrangle
wrap
wrath
wreath
wreck
wren

wren
wrench
wreſt-le
wretch-ed-neſs
wry

wri-gle
wring
wriſt
writ-e
wrong

wrath
wrought
wrang

W at the end ——.—— is ſet down under Chap. 7th. and Rule 5th.

Rule 2.

In Latin Derivatives, and after *q*, *u* is put for *w*; as *diſ-per-ſuade*, *quaff*, *quick*. In others we write *w*; as *ſwagger*, *ſwage*, *ſwarthy*.

CHAP. XVII. *Of* X.

Rule 1.

WE write *x* for *ks*; as *ax*, *text*. But *s* making the plural number, the third perſon of Verbs, or Poſſeſſives is added to words ending in *k*, we write *ks* not *x*; as *brooks*, *ſticks*, *ducks-head*.

Rule 2.

After *x* we never write *s*: but often *c*, where the ſound is doubled; as *excellent*, *except*, *exciſe*. In Latin words which are compounded with *ex*, and which begin with a Vowel or *s*, neither *c* nor *s* is written; *execute*, *exemplar*, *exempt*, *exerciſe*, *exigent*.

CHAP. XVIII. *Of* Y.

Rule 1.

Y Is written in the beginning and middle of Greek words for *i* short or long; as

A-na-ly-ſis
A-no-ny-mous
An-ti-type
A-po-cry-pha
Cry-ſtal
Cyg-net
Cy-cle E-pi-
Cy-lin-der
Cym-bal
Cy-ni-cal
Cy-preſs
E-le-e-mo-ſy-na-ry
E-ty-mo-lo-gy
Gly-ſter
Hal-cy-on
Ho-mo-ny-my
Hy-a-cinth
Hy-ber-nal
Hy-dra
Hy-men
Hymn
Hy-per-bole
Hy-phen
Hy-po-con-dri-ac
Hy-po-cri-ſy
Hy-po-te-nûſe
Hy-po-the-ſis
Hyſ-ſop
Hy-ſte-ri-cal
La-be-rynth
Mar-tyr-o-lo-gy
My-ri-ad
Myrrhe
Myr-tle
My-tho-log
My-ſte-ry
Nymph
O-nyx
Po-ly-ga-my
Po-ly-ſyl-la-ble
Por-phy-ry
Pyg-my
Py-ra-mid
Py-ro-man-cy
Style
Sy-ca-more
Syl-la-ble
Sy-co-phant
Syl-lo-giſm
Sym-bal
Sym-me-try
Sym-pa-thy
Sym-pho-ny
Symp-tom
Syn-a-gogue
Syn-chro-niſm
Syn-dic
Syn-od
Syn-op-ſis
Syn-tax
Sy-ringe
Syr-rup
Sy-ſtem
Tym-pa-ny
Ty-po-gra-phi-cal
Ty-rant
Zo-o-phyte

Rule 2.

Y is put for *e* in the end of words : but in Monoſyllables, and after *f* for *i* long ; as *airy*, *cry*, *edify* ; and in *awry*, *deny*, *deſcry*, *re-apply*. Which ſometimes is writ *ie* eſpecially after *ſ* and *f*. In a few ſometimes *ey* ; as

ey *or* y

Ab-bey
Al-ley
Bar-ley
Cau-ſey
Com-frey
Gal-ley
Hack-ney
Jour-ney
Ker- } *ſey*
Cur- } *ſey*
Kidney
Lam-prey
Lin-ſey wolſey
Mal-ſey
Med-ley
Mot-ley
Ox-ey a compound
Val-ley
Vol-ley

commonly with *y*.

Chi-val-ry
Cro-no-lo-gy
Cle-men-cy
Come-ly
Co-mi-ty
Con-fe-de-ra-cy
Con-fra-ter-ni-ty
Con-tra-di-cto-ry
Con-tu-ma-cy
Co-py
Cu-ri-o-ſi-ty
Cur-ſo-ry
Cu-ſto-dy
De-cli-vi-ty
De-mo-cra-cy
De-ſcry
Dex-te-ri-ty
Dig-ni-ty
Diſ-pen-ſa-to-ry
Di-ver-ſi-ty
Dox-o-lo-gy
Dry
Dy-na-ſty
E-le-gy
E-ner-gy
E-qui-ty
Ex-tre-mi-ty
Fe-cun-di-ty
Fer-ti-li-ty
Fe-ſti-vi-ty
Gra-na-ry
In-fi-de-li-ty
In-ven-to-ry
Ma-tu-ri-ty
Mi-no-ri-ty
Mo-bi-li-ty

A-bi-li-ty
Ac-ceſ-ſa-ry
Ad-ver-ſa-ry
Ad-ver-ſi-ty
A-gi-li-ty
A-go-ny
Ai-ry
A-la-cri-ty
Am-bu-la-to-ry
Am-phi-bo-ly
An-ni-ver-ſa-ry
An-ti-pa-thy
An-ti-qui-ty
Anx-i-e-ty
A-po-lo-gy
Ar-my
Ar-mo-ry
Au-ſte-ri-ty
A-wry
Be-ly
Bèl-ly
Be-nig-ni-ty
Boo-ty
Bre-vi-a-ry
Bre-vi-ty
Bri-o-ny
Bur-ly
Ca-no-py
Ca-pa-ci-ty
Car-ry
Chan-ce-ry
Chan-try
Chary
Cherry

Moi-e-ty
Mo-na-ſte-ry
Mo-no-po-ly
Muſ-ty
Mul-ti-pli-ci-ty
Na-ti-vi-ty
Nol-le-i-ty
Of-fer-to-ry
O-li-gar-chy
Op-ti-ma-cy
Pa-ri-ty
Per-ſun-cto-ry
Per-ſpi-cu-i-ty
Pla-gi-a-ry
Pre-ce-den-cy
Pro-cli-vi-ty
Ra-pa-ci-ty
Re-ple-vy
Scrag-gy
Se-den-tary
Sen-ſu á-li-ty
Shy
Slea-zy
So-phi-ſtry
Sta-bi-li-ty
Ste-ri-li-ty
Sto-li-di-ty
Te-me-ri-ty
Tou-chy
Va-cu-i-ty
Vel-lé-i-ty
Vi-ri-li-ty
Vo-ta-ry
U-ti-li-ty
Wiſt-ly

When an ending is added to words ending in *y*, *y* is turned into *i*; except *i* follows; as *dri-ing*, *dry-ed*. When *s* is added *y* is turned into *ie*; as *eies*, *cries*, *armies*.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIX.

Of Barbarous Speaking.

HE, that would write more exactly, muſt avoid a Barbarous Pronunciation; and conſider for facility, or thorow miſtake, many words are not ſounded after the beſt dialect: Such as

A.

B.

Buſhop, Biſhop
Bellis, bellows

C.

Chimly, Chimney
Chorles, Charles

D.

Dud, did
Dander, *dandruffe*, dandraffe

E.

Ex-tre, axle-tree
eend, end
e'nt, is it not

F.

Frankumcenſe, —incenſe
Firmity, frumenty
Fut, foot
Fâw, few

G.

Gurgians, *gurgions*, grudgings; *gem me*, *gim me*, give me; *gove*, *gov*, gave; *grift*, graft, graff; *git*, get.

H.

Hundurd, hundred
howſomever, *howzever*, howſoever; *Hild*, held; *hankecher*, handkerchief.

I.

Im-poſſable, im poſſible;

K.

L.

Lat, let;
leece, lice

M.

Mought, *med*, might;
Maracle, miracle;
meece, mice;

N.

N.

Nother, neither

O.

Ommoſt, almoſt
Wuts, Oats
Op, up
Wun, one.

P.

Q.

Quawm, qualm

R.

Reddiſh, Raddiſh

S.

Sez,ſayes; *ſed*,ſaid; (*ſh*) for (*ſ*) before (*u*) as *Shure*, *Shugar*, &c.
Stomp, Stamp;
skim-mer,ſcummer;
ſqurge, ſcourge.
ſcru-pe-lous, ſcrupulous; *ſhet*, ſhut; *ſarvice*, ſervice.

T.

Terrable, terrible;
Tunder, tinder;
Thraſh, threſh;
Their, *there*, thare;
Truel, trowel;

V.

Vitles,Victuals.

W.

Widſt, *wudſt*, wouldſt;
wull, will;
wuth, with;
wumme, *wuth me*, with me;
whutter, hotter;
whuther, whether;
wuſted, worſted;
wurry, weary;
wont, will not.

Y.

Yerb, herb;
yerth, earth;
yau, you;
yeuſleſs, *yeuſary*, &c. uſeleſs, &c.

CHAP. XX.

Of Various Writings.

1. SOME are writ with *dg* or *ege* or *age*; as *allege*, *college*, *privelege*; for *alledge*, &c. *cabbage*, *ſauſage*; or *cabbidg*, *ſaucidg*.

2. With *im in or em en*; as *empoveriſh*, *endure*, or *impoveriſh*, *indure*: Of which kind there are many.

3. With one letter or that doubled; as *herring*; but *later* the Adverb, ſhould be diſtinguiſht from *latter* the Adjective. Latin derivatives, for the moſt part, are written as their primitives, though in Latin the ſound of the Conſonant is ſingle and double in the *Engliſh*; as *aboliſh*, *animal*, *canel*, *amity*, *liturgy*, *mariner*, *miniſter*. *Entend*, *centre*, *moiſture*, *apoſtolique*, and ſuch like with *em*, *en*, *re*, *ure*, *que*. We write after the *French* for *im*, *in*, *er*, *ck*. *Herbage*, *management*, *ſaleable*, and others of that kind, we have received from the *French*.

If we conſult the various, eſpecially the private writings of men; we may ſee ſo much liberty, ſo great varity, ſuch diſagreeing and unskilfulneſs, that may be ſufficient to ſhew both the neceſſity and advantage of an undertaking; wherein the analogy or agreeableneſs in the way of writing and the beſt and moſt certain Rules may be laid down; that we may know which to chuſe when we read both. As for inſtance.

A.

A-pri-cock † *A-bri cot*
* *Ac-count* *Ac-compt*
A-pear * *Ap-pear*
† *A-po-ſtem* *Im-po-ſtume*
† *Ar-ti-choke* *Har-ti-choke*

B.

Balm † *Baulm*
* *Ba-let* † *Ba-lad*
Ban-ker † *Ban-quer*
† *Ban-quet* *Ban-ket*
Beer † *Bier*
* *Bed-lam* *Beth-le-hem*
Bank-rupt * *Bank-rout*
* *Blood* *Bloud*
Bro-thel † *Bor-del*
* *But-cher* *Bou-cher*
* *But-ler* *Boi-te-ler*
Boul * *Bowl* *Bole*

Boult * *Bolt*
* *Bur-rage* *Bo-rage*
* *Breſt* *Breaſt*
* *Breif* *Breve*
* *Bud-get* † *Bou-get*

C.

Cab-bidge * *Cab-bage*
Cha-ret † *Cha-ri-ot*
Cham-paign *Cham-pain*
* *Clod* *Clot*
Coop † *Coupe*
Cum-ber *Com-ber*
from *Belg. Komber*
* *Cun-ny* *Co-ny*
* *Curd* *Crud*

D.

* *Di-geſt* *Diſ-geſt*
* *Divel* *Devil*
* *De-ceit* *De-ceipt*

E.

Some words are written either with (*e*) or (*i.*) as

Em-brace
Em-broi-der
Em-pair
Em-pare
Em-pale
Em-peach
Em-ploy
Em-po-ve-riſh
En-a-ble
En-a-mel
En-a-mour
En-camp
En-cline
En-cloſe
En-com-ber
En-coun-ter
En-cou-rage
En-creaſe
En-croach
En-dam-mage
En-dite
En-dowe
En-due
En-dure
En-dea-vour
En-flame
En-force
En-gen-der
En-joy-n
En-light-en
En-quire
En-rage
En-rich
En-rol
En-ſtal
En-tan-gle
En-ter-change
En-ter-courſe
En-ter-fere
En-ter-lace
En-ter-line
En-ter-lude
En-ter-med-dle
En-ter-min-gle
En-tèrr
En-tîce
En-tîre
En-ti-tle
En-trals
En-trap
En-treat
En-trench
En-truſt
En-ve-nom
En-vi-ron
Enure

or,

Im-brace
Im-broi-der, &c

Eye *Eie*
* *Been* *Bin*
* *Di-vide* *Devide*
* *Vir-tue* *Ver-tue*, &c.

F.

Faign *Fein* * *Fain*
* *Fe-rule* *Ve-rule*
* *Foorth* *Forth*
* *Freez* *Frieſe*
* *Froiz* *Phraſe*

G.

* *Gear* *Gire*, &c.
Girn * *Grin*
Gooms * *Gumms*

Grif-fin † *Griffon*
Gro-gran † *Gro-grain*

with (*i*) or (*ui*) as
Guild Guiſe Guild-ing
Guer-don Guit-tern, but
rarely *Guird-le Guirle Guirt.*

with (*g*) but commonly (*j.*)

Ge-lo-ſie Girk Gen-net Gel-ly
Geſſes Get Gingle.

H.

* *Halm* *Haum*
Hei-fer *Hefer*
* *Hic-cop* *Hic-ket* *Hic-cough*
* *Hoof* *Hough*

K.

Ki-ver * *Cover*
Kemb * *Comb*

L.

* *Looſe* *Loſe*
Let-tiſe * *Lat-tiſe* window
Lettice, herb
* *Ly* *Ley* to ſcour with
† *Lieu-te-nant* *Leeſ-te-nant*
Li-quo-riſh *Li-co-rice*, &c.
* *Licoriſh.*

M.

* *Mare-maid* *Mair-maid*
Marchant * *Merchant*

* *Mar-gin* *Mar-gent*
Mar-me-lat † *Mar-me-lad*
Mar-vail * *Mar-vel*
* *Meſh Meaſh*, & others with
(*ea*) or (*e*) *Neaſt Neſt* &c.
Mea-ſles *Mea-ſels*
* *Mea-zles* *Mea-zels*
* *Mi-new* *Minow*
Mor-few * *Mor-phew*
Mau-rice * *Mor-rice* *Mau-riſe*

P.

Pide * *Pi-ed*
Per-ri-wig { † *Pe-ruge*
† *Pe-ruke*
Plaight * *Plait*
Pleit *Plat*
Poul * *Poll* *Pole*
† *Por-ridge* *Pot-tage*

R.

Rheu-barb † *Reu-barb*

S.

* *San-foin* *Sain-foin*
Sau-cidge * *Sau-ſage*
* *Scoo-per* *Scup-per*
Slab-ber *Sla-ver*
Squin-ſey *Squi-nan-cy*
* *Stoop* *Stoup.*

T.

* *Than* *Then*, for time alwayes *then.*
* *Tho-row*

* *Thorow* *Through*
* *Tho* *Though.*

V.

Ver-di-er * *Ver-der-er*
Ver-dicter
Vi-age † *Voy age*
Vat [vas] *Fat*
Vert-greaſe * *Ver-di-greece*

W.

* *We-ſand* *Wea-ſon*

Y.

* *Yelk* [yellow] *Yolk*
Young juvenis *Yong*

The words wherein we follow the *French* are mark't with a Dagger : that way of Writing, which I conceived to be beſt, with an Aſterick.

With many others, in all which we ought to throw away the ſuperfluous Letters, and make choice of thoſe which moſt of all reach the ſound ; as *Jeloſy* not *Gealouſie* ; ſo that the writing may be, as the deſign of it is, moſt agreeable to, and expreſſive of the ſound. Though ſome allow the contrary, as for derivation ſake, (and yet that is not uniformly obſerved in all :) as *Anchor* [anchora,] rather than *anker* ; ſo *antient* [antiquus,] *ancient* ; *circingle* [cingula, from circumcingo,] *ſurcingle* ; *Chirurgeon* [chirurgus from χεῖρ ἔργον,] *Surgeon* ; *confects* [confectio,] *comfits* ; *Cucumber* [cucumis] *cowcumber* ; *Funnel* [infundibulum,] *Tunnel* ; *Granary* [granarium,] *Garner* ; *Hayward*, [from hay hedge and ward gard,] *Haward* ; *Perfect* [perfectus,] *Perfit* ; *Phlegm* [phlegma,] *Fleam* ; *Pretious* [pretioſus,] *Precious* ; *Sciſſors* [from ſciſcu,] *Siſſurs*. So *Heir* hæres, *hour* hora, *people* populus, *ſubtle* ſubtilis, *honour* honor, *honeſt* honeſtus, *humble* humilii, *receive* recipio. Should we therefore write *Camrade* [ſocius, from camera,] *Chart* [charta,] *Clerk* [clericus,] *Muſcle* [muſculus,] *Merket* [mercatura,] *Merchant* [mercator,] *Phantaſy* [phantaſia,] *Scluſe* [emiſſarium, from *ſecluſu* ;] for *cumrade*, *clark*, *card*, *muſl*, *market*, *marchant*, *fanſy*, *ſluſe*. In many words it is not ſo, neither does Reaſon ſtrictly require it in any. But in thoſe words which are variouſly written ; if neither one nor the other way of Writing is agreeable to the pronunciation, the derivation ought rather to be obſerved ; but not in others, where the writing differs from the ſound ; for the deſign of ſpeaking, and the agreeableneſs of the Nature of the thing regularly requires *, either to ſpeak as we write, or to write as we ſpeak. Or for diſtinction ſake ; as *pear, pair, pare* : Neither is this alſo regularly obſerved, even where there is moſt need ; to wit, in words that have the ſame Writing, but different ſenſe and ſound ; as may be ſeen in *Obſerv.* 3.

* *See* Jo. Hart, *called* Cheſter, *of Orthography*, Chap. 3.

Particular ſubordinate Obſervations

Obſervation 1.

1. Some are indifferently written with (*s*) or (*c*;) as *Dace, Chace, Ice, Farſe, Race, Rice, Rinſe, Pencil, Sauce, Scarce, Sciſſors, Siſſors, Ciſers, Cellar, Cinder, Sives, Sivet, Sluſe, Sourſe, Syder.* And *Norce, Twice.*

2. Some are 1. Writ with a ſingle Letter ; or 2. that doubled ; or 3. (*e*) added to the end ; as *er, err, erre* : So *fir, ſin, ſon, ſum, ſtar, treſpaſs, wall, war.* For that Rule is not alwayes obſerved, I believe ſcarce known ; in ſhort ſyllables to double the ending, and in long ſyllables to add (*e*) at the end.

3. Many words are written with (*ea*) or (*ee*) as *Chap.* 8. *Rule* 1. Others with (*ai*) or (*ei*) as *Chap.* 7. *Rule* 1. With (*a*) or (*au*) as *chance, ganch, gantlet, grant, gard, lance-t, lanch, mall, prance, chaunce,* &c.

4. Some are written without difference with (*ie*) or (*y,*) ſome with (*ey*) or (*y*;) except thoſe that have the ſound of (*ei,*) as in *obey* Which are writ with (*ey*) and ſounded (*ai.*) (*Y*) prevails to be written more frequently than (*ie.*) See *Chap.* 19.

Obſervation 2.

Words that have the ſame pronunciation, but different ſignification and manner of writing.

A.

All [general Collective, every particular or the whole conſidered together;] *Awl*, [a little boring inſtrument.] *Altar*, [a place for ſacrificing;] *Alter*, [to make a thing different from what it was.] *Are*, [two or more exiſtent;] *Air*, [1. Remote from the Earth, Æthereal. 2. Impregnated with the exhalations adjoyning to the Earth, Atmoſphere. 3. Appearance of the Face;] *Heir*, [perſon to inherit;] *Ere* [before, 2. Ere long,in a ſhort time; 3 Ere while, at ſometime.] *Ant*, [Piſmire having a long body with a round dint; ſome with four wings, ſome without any, living in heaps;] *Aunt*, [lateral aſcending Female.] *Aſcent*, [going upwards;] *Aſſent*, [judging a thing propounded true or convenient.] *Aſſault*, [beginning an actual offence to the Perſon of any;] *A ſalt*, [ſeaſoned with Salt.]

B.

Baies, [bearing black berries, each berry containing two ſeeds, ſhorter leaves than Lawrel odorate of a deep green;] *Baiz*, [napt Cloth.] *Ball*, [whoſe ſuperficies is round. 2. Convention for Dancing;] *Baul*, [great or rude noiſe.] *Bare*, [not clothed, 2. lean. 3. ſcarce.] *Bear*, [to ſupport. 2. to tarry. 3. to bring forth. 4. to ſuffer. 5. to have patience or forbearance. 6. a ſluggiſh ravenous beaſt going upon the heels.] *Be*, [being;] *Bee*, [that gathers honey.] *Beray*, [defile;] *Bewray*, [diſcover]. *Berry*, [ſmall fruit growing on Cluſters, or diſperſedly on Trees, Shrubs, Herbs, containing generally ſeveral ſmall ſeeds in the pulp or husk of it;] *Bury*, [to put dead bodies into the ground.] *Bill'd*, [having a Bill;] *Build*, [to make a defence to pre-ſerve the places of mens abode from the injuries of Wind and Weather and other inconveniences.] *Bile*, [a collection of watery humours hindered from tranſpiring in the Skin or Fleſh, very frequent, not very dangerous;] *Boil*, [to ſeeth liquor, or dreſs raw food over the Fire in liquor.] *Bitter*, [vellicating quality affecting the Palate like that of Wormwood, 2. Auſtere, cruel. 3. doleful;] *Bittour* [a water wading bird living on Fiſh, yellow colour ſpotted, with a ſhorter neck, of the Crane kind, long legs, and cloven feet, one blind gut.] *Blue*, [sky-coloured;] *Blew*, [did blow.] *Bow*, [to force any thing out of its poſture;] *Bough-s*, [a great and ſpreading part of a tree ſhooting from the body;] *Bowze*, [to drink exceſſively.] *Bread*, [dough baked, ſweet-bread, principal Glandula;] *Bred*, [educated.] *Browze*, [crop, chew;] *Eye-brows*, [the protuberance over the Eyes.] *Borne*, [carried, endured, ſupported;] *Bourn*, [a River.] *Buy*, [to procure a propriety in any thing by giving ſomething in Exchange.] *By*, [on the by; not principal, not pertinent, not ordinary, not publick. 2. Cauſe Efficient, writ by *Homer*. 3. Inſtrumental, ſlain by the ſword. 4. Final, by reaſon of. 5. Before, as by God. 6. At, com by, attain. 7. In, by day. 8. Through, by ſuch a ſtreet. 10. Beſides, by the mark. 11. Near by ſuch a place. 12. By and by, preſently.] *Burrow*, [or Conyberry;] *Borrough* [Town, eſpecially fenced City enjoying priviledges.]

C.

Calendar [year book containing the order of the daies of the Month;] *Calender* [ſmoothneſs, eſpecially of cloth.] *Call*, [lift up the voice;] *Caul*, [thin broad covering of the Guts with diſperſed veins like a net, proceeding from *Vena porta*.] *Cenſer*, [veſſel for burning Incenſe;] *Cenſor*, [Judge to reform manners;] *Cenſure*, [ſentence paſt.] *Centaury*, *Centory*, [herb, greater or leſſer;] *Century*, [an hundred, or ſpace of an 100 years.] *Chair* [ſeat for ſitting or leaning on;] *Chare*, [little odd buſineſs.] *Chas'd*, [purſued;] *Chaſt*, [undefiled.] *Chewes*, [moves the jaws frequently in the firſt preparation of food for digeſtion;] *Chuſe*, [make choice.] *Clauſe*, [imperfect portion of diſcourſe, denoting ſome part of the ſenſe;] *Claws*, [ſeveral divided toes.] *Coat*, [outward garment;] *Quote*, [prove ſomething out of anothers writing.] *Cord*, [long ſtring of a bigger ſize;] *Chord*, [dimenſion not central, from periphery to periphery ⊙.] *Collar*, [veſt, harneſs for the neck;] *Choller*, [hot and dry humour.] *Coming*, drawing near;] *Cummin*, [herb.] *Conſent*, [agreeing with;] *Concent*, [ſinging together in the ſame tune.] *Cool'd*, [made cold;] *Could*, [was able.] *Coughing*, [ſtraining motion, ſometimes throwing off excrementitious matter from the cheſt or lungs;] *Coffin*, [a box for a Corps.] *Courſe*, [1. Water ſtream. 2. Journey. 3. Hunting or purſuit. 4. Order. 5. Courſe of Diſhes. 6. Turn. 7. Sail. 8. Cuſtom;] *Coarſe* [groſs, not fine. 2. Vile or ſorry.] *Counſel*, [advice;] *Council*, [place or aſſembly of Counſellours in Government.] *Color*, [various appearances in the ſuperficies of bodies affecting the Eye, ariſing from the various diſpoſition of the particles. 2. Pretence.] *Culler*, [he that chuſeth by picking.] *Car'd* [did care;] *Card*, [to play, 2. work with.]

D.

Dam, [parent Female. 2. Impediment;] *Damn*, [to condemn. 2. to throw into Hell.] *Dear*, [much lov'd. 2. of a great price;] *Deer*, [beaſt with branch'd horns.] *Deſcenſion*, [going down;] *Diſſention* [diſagreeing.] *Doe*, [ſignifying Action. 2, Shee-Deer;] *Dow*, *Dough*, [bread unbaked.] *Done*, [paſt action;] *Dun*, [Mouſe Colour.] *Dew*, [diſperſed rain condenſed on the ground;] *Due*, [belonging to, while in anothers poſſeſſion.]

E.

Emrods, *Emralds*, [precious ſtones;] *Emrods*, *Hemorrhoids*, [ſharp humors in the Veins about the Fundament cauſing ſwelling and emitting blood.] *Enough*, [ſufficient applyed to quantity or quality; *Enow*, [to number.]

F.

Flea, [ſmall inſect of a dark colour, leaping;] *Flea*, *Flay*, [unskin.] *Fleam*, [inſtrument to let blood;] *Fleam*, *Phlegm*, [one of the four Humors cold and moiſt.] *Forth*, [out of, without;] *Fourth*, [one out of four.] *Fair*, [beautiful, 2. clear.] *Fare* [dyet, 2. event, 3. Carriage ſpecially by water, or wages for it. 4. Tower for direction of Sailers.] *Fir*, [tree;] *Fur*, [natural covering of certain going Animals;] *Furz*, [ſhrub bearing yellow flowers, ſtiff and prickly.] *Fit*, [proportioned, diſpoſed, prepared, furniſhed; decent, expedient;] *Fight*, [did fight.]

G.

Geſt, [act;] *Jeſt*, [facetious ſpeech.] *Geſture*, [motion that changes the ſituation of the whole or parts of the body;] *Jeſter*, [witty perſon.] *Go'ſt*, [doſt go;] *Ghoſt*, [Spirit.] *Grown*, [improv'd by the union of the aliment;] *Groan*, [to make a ſorrowful heavy noiſe.]

H.

Hair, [ſmall long flexile body, growing plant-wiſe out of the skin;] *Hare*, [the moſt timorous Creature, bigger than a rabbet.] *Hake*, [ſpit out of the Throat;] *Hawk*, [train'd up by men to catch other Birds.] *Hart*, [of a lower ſtature, having long round branch't horns; *Heart*, [ſolid human part within the breaſt for making Blood.] *Hard*, [not fluid, or yeelding. 2. difficult;] *Heard*, [ſenſe of things conveighed by the Ear;] *Herd*, [flock of beaſts.] *Hear*, [to receive ſounds by the Ear;] *Here*, [in this place.] *Holy*, [not ſinful;] *Wholly*, [all whole.] *Hew*, [to cut with ſtriking;] *Hue*, [color.] and *who*, what perſon, corruptly pronounced. *Hy*, [make haſt;] *High*,

[tall, -way, common Road, Wind, *&c.*] *Hire*, [reward
given for the ſervice of ſomething;] *Higher*, [more tall,
exalted.] *Holloo*, [make a great vocal noiſe;] *Hollow*,
[empty, 2. deceitful, concave.]

I.

Ire, [anger;] *Eyer* [an obſerver.] '*Inſight*, [ſeeing in-
to Science, Art;] *Incite*, [ſtir up.] *I'le*, [I will;] *Iſle*,
[land compaſs'd with the Sea;] *Oil*, [fatty juice of ſeve-
ral Vegetables and ſometimes Animals. *In* [implying
reſt;] *Inn*, [houſe for common Entertainment.] *Jerkin*,
[ſhort coat;] *Jerking*, [quick violent moving, whipping.]

K.

Kill, [take away the Life;] *Kiln*, *Kill*, [a large arch't
fire place.]

L.

Lamb, [young ſheep;] *Lamm*, [beat.] *Lead*, [very
ſoft metal, of a darkiſh color, not ſounding;] *Led*, [was
brought, guided.] *Leaſe*, [obligation of hire;] *Leaſh*,
[three. 2. Dog couple.] *Leaper*, [he that leapeth;]
Leper, [diſeaſed with roughneſs of Skin.] *Leſſon*, [ſome-
thing read;] *Leſſen*, [to diminiſh.] *Leaſt*, [moſt little;]
Leſt, [conjunction negative, adjunctive of the end, leſt
that.] *Leman*, [Female Bawd;] *Lemon*, [Tree. 2. Fruit
oblong, pale-yellow, very ſharp Juice.] *Leſſer*, [more lit-
tle;] *Leſſor*, [he that lets out to another for ſome tem-
porary reward to be taken.] *Limb*, [member;] *Limm*, [to
paint with water colours.] *Lo*, [behold;] *Low*, [ſmall
diſtance of a body from top to bottom, 2. mean, 3. un-
derpart or bottom, 4. Low Voice.] *Loud*, [great ſound;]
Al-low'd [proportion permitted. 2. Granted. 3. Ap-
proved.] *Loin*, [hinder part in the middle with direct
-Muſles;] *Line*, [longitude onely one way diviſible, with-
out

out breadth or depth.] *Luſter*, [ſpace of five years;] *Luſtre*, [brightneſs]

M.

Manner, [faſhion ;] *Manour*, [Lordſhip.] *Male*, [he ;] *Mail*, *male*, [armour, as it were, woven.] *Meat*, [food ;] *Mete*, [meaſure.] *Meſſage*, [word ſent ;] *Meſſuage*, [a Farm.] *Mile*, [eight furlongs ;] *Moil*, [hard labour.] *Mouſe*, [mouze, to catch Mice ;] *Mows*, [ſtacks of Corn. 2. Faſhioning the mouth.] *Mues*, [impriſons. 2. Lets go Feathers;] *Muſe*, [art to make verſes. 2. deep ſtudy;] *Muse* with (*s*) [a hole through a hedge ;] *Sea-mews*, [water-birds.] *Mantel*, [croſs-beam of a Chimney ;] *Mantle*, [upper looſe Garment. 2. to froth.]

N.

Nether, [lower ;] *Neither*, [none of the two.] *Naught*, [bad ;] *Nought*, [nothing.] A *Notion*, [the likeneſs of a real thing formed in our Minds ;] *An Ocean*, [main Sea with large boundaries.]

O.

O, [calling to ;] *Oh* ! [expreſſion of grief or earneſtneſs;] *Owe*, [ſomething in poſſeſſion due to another.] *Oar* belonging to a Boat to thruſt againſt the water ;] *Oar*, *Ore*, [unprepared Metal ;] *O're*, [over.] *Our*, [belonging to us ;] *Hour*, [threeſcore minutes.] *Own*, [acknowledge. 2. To challenge as due ;] *One*, [unit.] *Order*, [placing things in their due poſition. 2. Government. 3. Decree ;] *Ordour*, *Ordure*, [dung.]

P.

Pair, [equal, companion. 2. Two;] *Pare*, [cut off the outſide ;] *Pear* [eſculent fruit leſs round than an Apple, the part where the ſtalk grows being more prominent.]

Paws, [multifidous many toed ;] *Pause,* [diſcontinue.
2. reſt.] *Paſtor* [ſhepherd. 2. Prieſt ;] *Paſture,* [graſs
for beaſts.] *Pleas,* [Apologies or defences againſt a law-
action ;] *Pleaſe,* [delight. 2. appeaſe.] *Peep,* [ſee ſe-
cretly ;] *Piep, peep,* [cry like a young chicken, bird ;]
Pickt her, [did pick her ;] *Picture* [effigies or ornament
repreſenting the likeneſs of a thing in plain.] *Prophet,*
[extraordinarily gifted and call'd to foretel future things.
2. Preacher ;] *Profit,* [preſent gain. 2. conſtant revenue.]
Pray, [beg favour. 2. deſire help ;] *Prey,* [booty.] *Plumb,*
plumbum, [perpendicular, downright ;] *Plum,* [fruit grea-
ter than a berry, with one ſingle ſtone encompaſt with
pulp.] *Poor,* [wanting, 2. lean, 3. little, 4. ſorry ;] *Pour,*
powre, [motion of fluid bodies downwards, ſpecially from
voluntary Agents ;] *Power,* [ſtrength. 2. Authority.]
Pries, [looks into;] *Prize,* [booty, reward for fighting or
gaming, to value.]

R.

Rain, [drops of water from a Cloud ;] *Reign,* [Govern
as a King ;] *Rein,* [Kidney. 2. Cord of a Bridle.] *Raiſe,*
[lift up, make to riſe. 2. exalt to dignity.] *Rayes,* [beams
or lines of light, leafs of Metal. 3. Half Diameter or
fourth part of any figure.] *Ranker, Rancher,* [more ram-
miſh. 2. full of hurtfulneſs ; *Rancour,* [great hatred,
ſpecially old.] *Rap,* [a little blow ;] *Wrap,* [enfold.]
Rare, [ſeldom. 2. thin. 3. Excellent ;] *Rear,* [raiſe.]
Read [words ſeen perfectly before us ;] *Red,* [blood co-
lor ;] *Reed,* [having jointed ſtalks commonly bigger and
taller than other Graſs.] *Read,* [run over in the mind or
ſpeak with the voice words preſented to the eye.] *Refrain,*
[abſtain ;] *Refrane,* [Proverb.] *Reaſons,* [Arguments ;]
Raiſins, [Grapes dryed.] *Reſt,* [1. Sleep. 2. Eaſe. 3. Stick
for ſupporting a Gun, the reſt, reſidue ;] *Wreſt,* [force,
ſpecially by twiſting.] *Ring,* [a round thing. 2. Noiſe
of Bells ;] *Wring,* [ſqueeze, or extort by twiſting.] *Right,*
[Title. 2. Straight. 3. True. 4. Juſt. Pure. Perfect, *&c.*]
Wright, [Cart-wright, Mechanick.] *Rites,* [Ceremonies ;]

Writes, [doth write.] *Retch*, [ſtretch. 2 Vomit.] *Wretch*,
[miſerable.] *Ry*, [grain bearing blackiſh lank oblong ſeed;]
Wry, [oblique, crooked.] *Ro*, [1 ſoft. 2 hard milt of Fiſh,
ſpawn;] *Roe buck*, [having a ſhort round branch'd horn;]
Row, [rank, ſeries. 2 to row with Oars.] *Rote*, [mark of
a wheel. 2 without rule or reaſon or book;] *Wrote*, [did
write.] *Ruff*, [neck garment. 2 bird. 3 Fiſh. 4 to ruff at
Cards;] *Rough*. [an uneven ſurface. 2 not wrought. 3 fierce.
4 ruſtick, *&c.*]

S.

Say, [ſpeak;] *Sey*, [ſtuff for clothing.] *Saver*, [he
that ſaves;] *Savour*, [taſte. 2 ſmell.] *Seam*, [place ſow-
ed in a Garment;] *Seam*, *ſaim*, [Hogs Fat.] *Seas*, [great
Waters;] *Seize*, [take to poſſeſs. 2 arreſt.] *Sell*, [tranſ-
fer the propriety of a thing in conſideration of a reward;]
Cell, [a little room, ſubterraneous.] *Seller*, [he that ſels;]
Cellar, [repoſitory, ſtore-room for drink.] *Sight*, [ſenſe
of ſeeing;] *Site*, [poſition of a body with reſpect to place;]
Cite, [ſummon, 2 quote.] *Sign*, [referring to ſomething
declaring what it is;] *Sine*, [dimenſion, line, not cen-
tral from periphery to Diameter.] *Siſe*, [fix;] *Size*,
[gummy liquor of boil'd Leather. 2 Varniſh. 3 Proportion.]
Seaſon, [time with reſpect to circumſtances;] *Seaſin*, *Seiſin*,
Seazin, [ſome part delivered by the Seller, for the ſecu-
rity of the whole.] *Seat*, [thing to ſit on;] *De-ceipt*, [do-
ing beſide or contrary to expectation, cheating.] *Share*,
[part, 2 to divide;] *Shear*, [clip.] *Shoo*, [leather foot
clothing;] *Shew*, [tell, make manifeſt, point to, out.]
Slo, [plum of ſloe-tree;] *Slow*, [not ſwift. 2 late. 3 de-
laying.] *Stairs*, [paſſage upwards and downwards immov-
able;] *Stares*, [ſtrains the eyes.] *So*, [in ſuch a man-
ner;] *Sow*, [putting Seed or Grain into the ground.
2 joining neceſſary parts together, ſtitch.] *Soar*, [fly
high;] *Sore*. [great pain. 2 fierce. 3 an Ulcer. 4 Male-
Deer of the fourth year.] *Sought*, [did ſeek, enquired;]
Saw't, [did ſee it.] *Spider*, [a noxious exanguious crea-
ture;] *Spi'd her*, [did ſpy her.] *Sucker*, [that ſucks;]

Succour, [help;] *Stood*, [did ſtand;] *Stud*, [a little pro-
tuberance.] *Stile*, [pieces of wood thwart hedge ſtead;]
Style, [manner of writing.] *Some*, [one -body -time
-where -what, little part;] *Sum*, [quantity of money.]
Sun, [great Luminary that rules the day;] *Son*, [Male-
child.] *Sure*, [certain. 2 faſt. 3 conſtant. 4 be-
trothed. 5 Saſe;] *Suer*, [he that entreats for marriage.
2 Sutor, for preferment: candidate.] *Sweep*, [bruſh,
make clean;] *Swipe*, [long inſtrument with a poiſe at end
to draw up water.]

T.

Tach, [hoop, loop;] *Tack -s*, [little pin;] *Tax*, [pub-
lick occaſional payment, towards the defraying the charge
of Government.] *Tenor*, [ſum or meaning. 2 next part
above the baſe in Muſick;] *Tenure*, [right, manner of poſ-
ſeſſing.] *Their*, [belonging to them;] *There*, [in that
place, thing.] *Time*, [continued ſucceſſive quantity;]
Thyme, [herb odorate mild and gentle with ſmall leaves
growing thick on the Stalk.] *Tide*, [water flowing, ſom-
time higher, ſometime lower upon the land;] *Ty'd*,
[bound.] *To*, [for, in, of;] *Toes*, [fingers of the feet.]
Tow, [Hemp prepared for ſpining. 2 to draw with
cord upon the water;] *Toze*, [looſen by frequent pulling.
Tower, [a building for height and beauty with a flat top;
Toure, *Towre*, [fly high.] *Tole*, [tribute; part paid ou
of griſt for grinding;] *Toll*, [ring without raiſing.] *Too*
[exceſs. 2 alſo;] *Two*, [number, couple.] *Toll'd*, [di
toll;] *Told*, [did tell.] *Tract*, [a general name of th
greater parts of the Earth. 2 written diſcourſe. 3 trac
of time, long time;] *Track't*, [followed by the ſign of th
foot, wheel, &c.] *Throne*, [Kings ſtately chair;] *Throw*
[caſt.] *Thought*, [did think 2. ſomething conſidered.
Thaw't, [melt it.] *Tire*, [circular ornament for the hea
2 weary;] *Ty her*, [bind her.] *Ty'd even*, [equal;]
ventide, [evening.]

V.

Vein, [homogeneous hollow part of an animal conveighing Blood to the heart;] *Vain*, [nothing worth, wanton;] *Vial*, [a glaſs bottle;] *Viol*, [muſical inſtrument.]

W.

Ware, [Merchandiſe. 2 heedful;] *Wear*, [make leſs, worſe, to decay by uſe;] *Were*, [was in being.] *Weigh*, [try the weight of things;] *Way*, [a beaten place for going, a paſſage, kind, manner, means, method.] *Weight*, [inclining to move downwards. 2 by which gravity is meaſured. 3 importance;] *Wait*, [ſtay, attend as Servant;] *Waits*, [wakening muſick.] *Woo*, [ſue for in Marriage;] *Woe*, [miſery, greif.] *Whoop*, [halloo, call to;] *Hoop*, [ring of wood or iron.]

Y.

Uſe, [habit by cuſtom or practice;] *Uſe*, with (z) [to apply a thing to its proper end;] *Ews*, [female Sheep.] *Ewer*, [veſſel for pouring water on the hands;] *Ure*, [cuſtom of uſing.] *Yea*, [affirming, rather;] *Ye*, [perſons ſpoken to.]

Remarks.

The moſt of theſe Examples are generally diſtinguiſh't in writing after this manner as I have ſet them down, but not all of them, at all times by all Authors. And thoſe that are obſerved for the moſt part to be differently written, have neither reaſon from their own Nature, nor Authority why they ſhould be ſo: For Reaſon ſaies they ſhould be written as they are pronounced, or pronounc'd as they are written. So it is in the Latin, Greek and Hebrew. And a learned man gives this Character of the French Tongue. That it is moſt unadviſedly hudled together; ſometimes ſtuft with needleſs letters even to nauſeating, other times poor and deſtitu *deſtitute even to beggarlineſs; never ſelf-conſiſtent; very ſeldom rational. The ſame in ſome meaſure may be ſaid of our writing. Authority there is none, for many men write different waies, and our forefathers obſerv'd not this way. And what rule is there to know which are Authentick and which are not? Onely private mens fanſies and an unadviſed Cuſtom. Nay it can't be reaſonably alledg'd that it was deſignedly done for convenience; for it is abſurd to ſay it is convenient to write falſly, ſome other mark might be found out for the diſtinction, if the ſenſe made none. Again if it was deſignedly done, why did they not provide for all other homonimous words, for the greateſt part are without diſtinction. As Art ſignifies* 1. *being,* 2. *habit.* Link, 1 *food,* 2 *for light,* 3 *part of a Chain. And why ſhould one ſignification of a word be diſtinguiſht, and not all, for ſore hath four ſignifications beſide ſoar to fly high; with many others. And where there is more need and reaſon there is no difference. I mean for thoſe words which have different ſignification and pronunciation, yet the ſame way of writing as in* Obſerv. 3.

Some make a diſtinction in theſe following wherein others make none

Bruit, [report which is commonly ſaid by many;] *Brute,* [ſenſitive living creature.] *Coſin, Cooſin, Couſen,* [mediate in the Collateral line, either brothers Children or their deſcendants;] *Cozen,* [cheat;] *Deſert,* [merit;] *Dèſart,* [wilderneſs, uninhabited.] *Doun,* [ſmall and ſofter kinds of hairy ſubſtances as of feathers;] *Down,* [tending downwards, at bottom.] *Foul,* [not clean. 2 deformed. 3 vicious;] *Fowl,* [bigger ſort of wing'd creatures.] *Frieſe,* [gray color, 2 napt cloth; *Freeze,* [congealed water by cold;] Frees, [doth ſet at liberty,] is always diſtinguiſh't. *Moat,* [great ditch;] *Mote,* [atom, little grain of powder.] *Savory,* [winter odorat herb;] *Savoury,* [much affecting the taſt, ſmell.] *Suit,* [action in law. 2 to entreat. 3 to agree with;] *Sute,* [aggregate of things of the ſame kind, as of cloths.]

Obſervation

Obſervation 3.

Words that have different ſound and meaning, yet moſt
of them the ſame writing. And the ſmall difference in
others not well known by any rule.

Acorn, [the fruit of the Oke;] *A corn*, [grain.] *At-*
tack, *attaque* [Beſiege. 2 aſſault;] *Attach* ſounded *attatſh*,
[arreſt.] *Bore*, [did bear, to make a hole;] *Bore*, *Boar*,
with (*oo*) [male-hog.] *Born*, *baorn* [paſt birth;] *Borne*
ſounded *boorn* [ſupported, carryed.] *Bow*, *bou*. [bend;]
Bowe, *bo*, [Machin to ſhoot Arrows.] *Boul*, [globe to
trundle;] *Bowl*, [large diſh.] *Convert*, [turn ſpecially
to Religion;] *Convert*, [a proſelyte.] *Form*, *foorm*, [ſhape.
2 manner;] *Foorm*, [ſeat, hares ſeat.] *Gueſt*, [one that
is entertain'd;] *Geſt* ſounded *Jeſt*, [famous exploit.] *Git*
with (*y*) [obtain;] *Jet*, [black earthy concretion not
diſſolvible.] *Gives*, with (*i*) ſhort [delivers to;] *Gives*,
[bonds for legs.] *Incenſe*, [oblation by perfume;] *In-*
cenſe, [provoke.] *Leade*, [guide;] *Lead*, [ſoft darkiſh
colored metal.] *Light*, [did deſcend. 2 happen. 3 hap-
pen to find;] *Light*, [oppoſed to 1 darkneſs. 2 gravity.
3 ſeriouſneſs. 4 conſtancy. 5 chaſtity.] *Live*, [have a
being;] *a-Live* [being adjective.] *Lived*, [did live]
long-Lived. *Lives*, [doth live;] Lives [life plural.]
Mow, *mou*, [heap;] *Mowe*, *mo*, [cut down]. *Paſt*, [time
effluxed;] *Paſte*, [dough.] *Rebel*, [forcibly to oppoſe
the Magiſtrate by arms;] *Rebbel*, [he that rebels.] *Rome*,
with (*oo*) [a City ſo call'd;] *Rome*, *Roam*, [wander.] *Sow*,
Sou, [hog female;] *Sowe*, *ſo*, [put into the ground. 2. Stitch.]
Sing. [modulate;] *Singe*, [to burn the outſide that is hairy.]
Swinging, [often returns into the ſame place by the motion
of any thing ſuſpended.] *Swingeing*, [beating much.] *Tear*,
teer [weeping drop;] but ſounded *Tare*, [to ſeparate the parts
of a limber body.] *Ting*, [ring ſhrilly;] *Tinge*, [dy, give a tin-
cture.] *Toſt*, *toaſt*, [caſt upward thrown backwards and for-
wards.] *Toſte*, [ſlice of bread baked.] *Waſt*, *waaſt*. [imports the
former being or qualification of a ſecond perſon;] *Waſte*,
[girdle

[girdle ſtead, middle part of the body. 2 diminiſh vain-
ly, conſume, deſtroy.] *Wild*, [wanton. 2 untamed.
3 riotous flying out. 4 Barbarous.] And *Jill* writ ſome-
times *Gill*, [meaſure. 2 ſorry Woman;] *Gill* (*g*) [open-
ing parts on the ſide of Fiſhes heads for reſpiration. 2 fleſhy
part of flying birds under the Jaw.]

Theſe Examples in the firſt ſignification have the ſound of (*s*,) in the laſt of (*z*) and therefore are writ with (*s*) final for diſtinction ſake.

Uſe, [uſing. 2 practice. 3 habit;] *Use*, [to practice.
2 to entertain. 3 to apply means to the end. 4 accu-
ſtom.] *Abuſe*, [ill uſe;] *Abuse*, [to uſe amiſs.] *Cloſe*,
[parts nigh together. 2 a place fenced;] *Close*, [to ſhut,
cover, join together, finiſh.] *Cruſe*, [a little glaſs bottle;]
Cruse, [to ſcout about for a prey.] *Diverſe*, [ſundry ap-
plyed to many and different things in general without re-
ſpect to means or end;] *Divers* [that move under water.]
Doſe, [proportion ſpecially of Medicine;] *Dose*, [to ſtu-
pifie or ſlumber.] *Elſe*, [otherwiſe, beſide;] *Ells*, [mea-
ſures of three foot nine inches.] *Excuſe*, [apology;]
Excuſe, [to make an apology;] *Falſe*, [not true, deceit-
ful, forged;] *Falls*, [doth fall, fall plural.] *Hiſs*, [ſer-
pent like noiſe by forcing the air through a chink;] *His*,
[belonging to him.] *Looſe*, [not faſtned. 2 vitious. 3 care-
leſs;] *Loose*, [unty. 2 abſolve.] But we write *Loſe* for
the moſt part, [1. to ſuffer dammage. 2 to let go. 3 to
part with ſomething againſt our will out of our poſſeſſi-
on.] *Muſe*, [a hole in a fenſe;] *Muse*, [to ſtudy, think,
&c.] *Premiſe*, [propoſition ſimple or complex with reſpect
to the firſt place;] *Premise*, [ſuppoſe, or ſet before.
Refuſe, [thing rejected, not worth regarding;] *Refuse*,
[deny, caſt of. *Braſs*, *Glaſs*, *Graſs*, make *Blaze*, *Glaze*,
Graze. And *Houſe*, *Mouſe*, *Louſe*. *House*, *Mouse*, *Louse*.

The firſt of theſe Examples have the ſound of (*th*) the latter of (*dh*.)

Bath, [place for waſhing and cleanſing the Body ;] *Bathe*,
[to waſh.] *Breath*, [air that goes in and out at the mouth ;]
Breathe, [to emit the air, take breath. *Cloth*, [ſtuff, mat-
ter for clothing ;] *Clothe*, [to make cloth, or put on cloth-
ing.] *Loath*, [unwilling ;] *Loathe*, [to fly that which is
repreſented by the Judgment of the ſenſes to be evil.
2 to glut with too much.] *See'th* [doth ſee ;] *Seeth*,
[doth boil.]

Obſervation 4.

Common and proper Names that have the ſame or a near ſound. The proper Names being ſet firſt.

Achor, *Acre*, [a plot of an hundred ſixty pole ſquare.]
Bede, *Bead*, [round or angular of equal ſides bored through ;]
Bede-tree. *Barbary*, *Barbery*, [tree bearing fruit on Clu-
ſters, long, ſlender, reddiſh, ſharp-taſted.] *Brux*, *Brooks*,
[rivulets.] *Cain*, *Cane*, [woody, porous ſubſtance uſed
for walking ſtaves.] *Eaton*, *Eaten*, [is eat.] *Diep*, *Deep*,
[large diſtance from top to bottom.] *Francis* male ;
Frances female. *Joice*, *Joies*, [pleaſant affections by which
the ſoul is perfuſed with delight from the apprehenſion
of the preſent beloved good.] *James*, *Jambs*, [ſide pil-
lar.] *Marſhal*, *Martial*, [warlike.] *Martin*, *Marten*, [bird.]
Mede, *Mead*, [honey drink.] *Moor*, *More*, [above that.]
Maurice, *Morrice*, *Morris*, [moors dance.] *Naſh*, *Gnaſh*,
[make a noiſe with, grind or ſtrike the teeth together.]
Noahs, *Noſe*, [by which we breathe and ſmell.] *Ny*, *Nigh*,
[not far oft.] *Paul*, *Pall*, [covering of a herſe.] *Pilate*,
Pilot, [that ſteers the ſhip.] *Rhode*, *Road*, *Rade*, [pub-
lick way. 2. Harbour for ſhips ;] *Rode*, [did ride.]
Rome, *Room*, [ſpace, large, partition in building, inſtead
of.] *Stix*, [feigned river of Hell ;] *Sticks*, [parts of a
plant, tree, round, ſtiff.] *Syon*, *Cyon*, [a graft.] *Tha-
mar*, *Tamer*, [more tame.] *Walter*, *Water*, [Element hea-
vy and moiſt.]

Obſer-

Obſervation 5.

Words that have a near ſound and different writing and ſignification.

A.

Alone, [ſeparated from others, onely;] *A Loan*, *Lone*, [ſomewhat lent.] *Advice*, [counſel;] *Adviſe*, [give counſel.] *Device*, [contrivance;] *Deviſe*, [to contrive.] *Adieu*, [good wiſhes to others at parting;] *Adoo*, [great ſtir, endeavouring.] *Alley*, [narrow ſtreet;] *Allie*, [league. 2. Affinity.] *Aroſe*, [did ariſe;] *Arrows*, [weapons ſhot from bowes.]

B.

Bable, [to talk much or vainly;] *Bawble*, [a frivolous thing.] *Barren*, [indiſpoſed for propagation;] *Baron*, [a noble perſon of the fifth degree downward.] *Begin*, [enter firſt upon a thing;] *Biggin*, [linnen clothing for the head.] *Batle*, [to grow full fleſhed;] *Battel*, [part of an Army. 2 Set fight with the whole Army.] *Beholding*, [ſeeing;] *Beholden*, *Biholding*, [oblig'd, owing thanks for benefits receiv'd.] *Bor'd*, [hole made into, through—] *Boord*, [plank-wood thin and broad. 2 to entertain.] *Boſſ*, [having round protuberances;] *Boaſt*, [confidence and joy in owning an honourable good, or apprehended repute.] *Brigandine*, [a coat of male, fence;] *Brigantine*, *Brigandine*, [ſhip for booty.]

C.

Candid, [apt to interpret mens words and actions in the beſt ſenſe where there is no evident reaſon to the contrary;] *Candyed*, [preſerv'd in Sugar;] *Condited*, [preſerv'd in dry.] *Cauſeys*, [waies made, pav'd with ſtone;] *Cauſes*, [which any way conduce to the producing an effect.]

Carion, [dead, lean fleſh, ſpecially putrid. 2 very lean;]
Carine, [to lay a Ship on one ſide to come eaſier at the
lower parts to mend it.] Champion, [that fights for, inſtead
of another;] Champain, &c. [plain open field.] Citern,
Cithern, [little muſical inſtrument with braſs ſtrings;]
Citron, [long, oval, pale yellow fruit, bigger than a lemon,
its rine thicker, its juice not ſo ſharp.] Collegue, [companion;]
College, [company of men, ſpecially Schollars, regulating
the affairs of ſome profeſſion.] Color, [quality affecting
ſight;] Colure, [two great imaginary Circles in the
Heavens meeting in the poles, &c.] Copies, [patterns before
the eies to regulate any action by;] Copis, [a little
plump of trees.] Corrants, Corinths, [dried grapes of—;]
Currents, [ſtreams;] Current, Currant, [genuine, approv'd,
common.] Crown, [a Diadem. 2 five ſhillings, 3. top;]
Coroner, [Officer enquiring concerning murder.] Craven,
[coward;] Craving, [covetous, ſcraping.]

D.

Dauphin, [eldeſt Son to the French King;] Dolphin,
[Fiſh bringing forth live young, having Lungs, no Gills,
one pair of fins, the biggeſt of all living creatures except
a whale.] Decent, [what the generality of men think well
of and practice;] Deſcent, [going down, oblique, extraction.]
Doer, [he that doth;] Door, [paſſage for people
in and out of a houſe.]

E.

Eliſion, [cutting off;] Elyſium, [Heathen Paradiſe for
departed Souls.] Exerciſe, [to do. 2 to uſe. 3 cuſtom.
4 recreation;] Exorciſe, [caſt out Spirits.] Enough, [ſufficient
applyed to quantity or quality;] Enow, [to
number.]

F.

Fellow, [companion;] Felloe, [belonging to a Cart.]
Fil,

File, [inſtrument to divide ſmall parts from a hard body
by rubbing. 2 a row of Souldiers, the face of every one
toward the back of the next;] *Foil*, [a little overthrow
acceſſory beauty compared with worſe or contrary.] *Fence*,
[encloſure. 2 fortifie. 3 defend. 4 game requiring
ſtrength, agility, skill;] *Fens*, [lands wet with freſh water
as a Marſh is with ſalt. *Find*, [obtain by chance, by ſeek-
ing. 2 diſcover by ſearch. 3 perceive. 4 find with;
maintain;] *Fiend*, [evil Spirit.] *Flax*, [uſed for mak-
ing fine linnen, having long narrow leaves, round ſeed
veſſels, oblong ſhining ſeeds;] *Flakes*, [thin broad par-
ticles.] *Floor*, [tranſverſe bottom for ſupport;] *Flour*,
[fineſt part of ground corn;] *Flower*, [bloſſom.] *Fold*,
[pleit. 2 ſhut;] *Foald*, [brought forth,ſpecially a young
horſe.] *Froiz*, *Phraſe*; [cake fried;] *Phraſe*, [ſentence
for a word. 2 manner of ſpeaking.]

G.

Gentils, [meal worms. 2 *Jews* call'd all but themſelves
ſo;] *Gentìle*, *Gentlè*, [fair carriage. 2 eaſie. 3. middle
ſort of perſons between Nobles and commons;] *Gèntle*,
[tame, tractable.] *Glyſter*, [to have brightneſs with a
tremulous motion;] *Clyſter*, [medicinal drink for *&c.*]
Garner, [room for keeping corn;] *Guardian*, *Gardian*, [tu-
tor for a perſons eſtate under age.] *Garden-er*, [that
dreſſeth the garden;] *Garden*, [pleaſant place uſed for
herbs.]

H.

Hence, [from this place. 2 be gone;] *Hens*, [yard
fowls female.] *Home*, [place of abode;] *Whom*, [what
man.] *Hollow*, [empty;] *Hallow*, [make holy. 2 Ex-
claim.] *Hoſe*, [clothing for legs;] *Whoſe*, [belonging to
whom.]

I.

Idol, [picture image, &c. to be worſhipped ;] *Idle,* [careleſs. 2 unimployed. 3 ſlothful. 4 impertinent.] *Employ,* [uſe. 2 beſtow time and labour ;] *Imply,* [comprehend. 2 infer by conſequence.] *Ingenious,* [ſprightly, of a quick fanſy ;] *Ingenuous,* [of a good Nature, moral diſpoſition.] *Inure,* [accuſtom to ;] *In your,* [belonging to you.] *Juice,* [watery ſubſtance of herbs plants animals ;] *Joyce,* [tranſverſe beam ſupporting floor.]

L.

Lain, [placed ;] *Lane,* [narrow way commonly between hedges.] *Lettice,* [a herb ;] *Lattice,* [belonging to a window.] *Latin,* [the *Roman* Language ;] *Lattin,* [thin broad iron tin'd.] *Leaſer,* [that letteth to hire ;] *Leſſer,* [more little ;] *Leaſure,* [ſpare time.] *Laud,* [praiſe ;] *Out-law'd,* [beyond, having no benefit of the Law.] *Leaf,* [of plants. 2 of paper. 3 Of a hog, &c. fat next the ribs ;] *Leave,* [liberty. 2 omit. 3 forſake. 4 remnant.]

M.

Medal, [ancient, money-like ;] *Meddle,* [have to do more than is fit. 2 mingle.] *Mayſt,* [haſt liberty ;] *Maſt,* [hogs food growing on beech-trees. 2 fix'd and upright part of a Ship ſerving for progreſſive motion.] *Main,* [great, chief ;] *Mane,* [hairy part on the neck ſpecially of a horſe.] *Mines,* [places of mettal dug deep. 2 manner of the face. 3 digging under fences ;] *Minds,* [ſouls, thoughts, meaning.] *Mole,* [bank made. 2 ſpot. 3 beaſt living for moſt part under ground, having ſmall eyes, feet like hands.] *Mold, Mould,* [Earth. 2 Veſſels for forming and caſting melted bodies. 3 dint of the upper part of the head. 4 to knead.] *Manure,* [add new matter to make the ground fertile ;] *Manner,* [circumſtances of doing ;] *Mannor*, [Lordſhip, houſe.] *Moan*, [to expreſs grief by ſigns,voice ;] *Mown*, [cut down with a ſith.] *Mower*, [he that mows ;] *More*, [above that rather.] *Melon*, large eſculent fruit of a rich pleaſant taſte, plain ſeed, ſoft skin ;] *Million*, [1000000.] *Mote*, [atom. 2 great ditch ;] *Moth*, [fly that breeds in cloths, ſilver color, ſwift motion. 2 that flies by night larger than a Butter-fly.]

N.

Neigh, [noiſe of horſes, voice ;] *Nay*, [not.]

O.

Ordinance, [Law perpetual. 2 Edict temporal. 3 inſtitution Eccleſiaſtical. 4. Such things or duties we could not have known or been obliged without particular revelation ;] *Ordnance*, [great Gun.] *Orizon*, [prayer ;] *Horizon*, [imaginary circle in the heavens dividing them into two parts, one viſible that bounds our ſight, the other below the earth.]

P.

Palate [the upper inward concave roof of the mouth; 2 taſte ;] *Pallet*, [a little bed to be lad on the floor.] *Paraſite*, [he that flatters eſpecially for victuals ;] *Parricide*, [murder of near kin. *Parſon*, [Pariſh Prieſt. 2 poſſeſſour of Prieſts revenue ;] *Perſon*, [particular rational being.] *Patent*, [conferring right to have. 2 to do ;] *Pattens*, [wooden ſhoes ;] *Pattin*, [wide ſhallow diſh. 2 cover of a Cup.] *Peece*, [part. 2 gun. 3 twenty ſhillings. 4 to repair, joyn together ;] *Peace*, [mutual ceaſing from arms or contention ;] *Peas*, [pea plural.] *Plaice*, [ſmall kind of Fiſh, ſandy reddiſh color, without ſcales, having eies on the left ſide ;] *Place*, [wherein any thing is contained, ſpace. 2 Situation. 3 great houſe. 4 order. 5 dignity, degree, offiee, ſtead, to put.] *Poplar*, [tree,

ree, black, white;] *Popular*, [famed by the people.] otion, [medicinal drink;] *Portion*, [part. 2 wives part of nheritance.] *Preſident*, [example. 2 One ſet over—;] *Precedent*, [example, going before.] *Princes*, [Kings Sons;] *Princeſs*, [Prince Female.] *Principal*, [chief Governor. 2 Money demiſed, disburſed;] *Principles*, [cauſe. 2 rule. 3 element.] *Prize*, [booty. 2 reward of victory. 3 fighting, gaming for a wager;] *Price*, [value.] *Prowess*, [valour;] *Proſe*, [looſe, free and common way of putting words together.] *Pulls*, [doth pull;] *Pulſe*, [more principal animal motion, originally of the heart, from thence of the blood in the arteries. 2 peaſe, &c.]

Q.

Quean, [unchaſt woman;] *Queen*, [Kings Wife.]

R.

Race, [running. 2. Poſterity;] *Raze*, [ſpoil, eſpecially by ſhaving.] *Riſe*, [to move upward. 2 birth. 3 beginning encreaſe. 3 to grow as a hill. 4 to ſpring as a fountain. 5 denoting inſurrection act;] *Rice*, *Riſe*, [having turgid and round grains in husks, growing at ſome diſtance.] *Reiſter*, [horſeman;] *Roiſter*, [inſolent, riotous perſon.] *Wrote*, [did write;] *Wrought*, [thing done, work't.] *Raiſer*, [he that raiſeth;] *Razor*, *Raſor*, [ſhaving inſtrument. 2 bird. 3 fiſh.] *Royal*, [kingly;] *Rial*, [coin ſingle, double.] *Rough*, [unequal ſuperficies. 2 fierce. 3 unpleaſant. 4 not wrought;] *Roof*, [houſe top. 2 Pallate.]

S.

Saphire, [tranſparent blewiſh ſtone. 2. white not ſo hard or bright as a Diamond;] *Safer*, [more ſafe.] *Scheme*, [figure;] *Seam*, [hogs fat. 2 place ſow'd.] *Ceaſe*, [give over, deſiſt;] *Ceſs*, [tax, ſpecially according to proportion.] *Ceaſed*, [given over;] *Seized*, [taken into poſſeſſion.

ſion. 2 arreſted.] *Serious*, [attentive mind. 2 grave
3. ſober ;] *Serous*, [wheyiſh.] *Shire*, [County ;] *Shears*
[clip ;] *Share*, [part.] *Shittle* cock, Weavers-*Shuttle.*
Sighs, [breathings from the bottom of the breaſt ;] *Sithes*,
[mowing Inſtruments.] *Sows*, [hogs Female ;] *Souſe*,
[hogs fleſh pickled ;] *Sowes*, [doth ſow.] *Sex*, [general
name for ſuch kind of creatures that are apt for propagation ;]
Sects, [diviſions in Religion.] *Sor-el* [male
deer of the third year ;] *Sor-rel*, [herb. 2 colour.] *Spies*,
[military men ſent to make diſcoveries amongſt the enemies ;]
Spice, [fruits of a hot and ſavory guſt for better
reliſhing other food.] *Saws*, [toothed inſtruments for
dividing the parts of a body ;] *Sauce*, [for better reliſhing
other food.] *Soled*, [ſoles put on ;] *Sold*, [the right of a
thing transferred to another for a reward.] *Sound*, [healthful.
2 whole perfect. 3 great. 4 ſolid. 5 ſincere. 6 noiſe.
7 to try the depth. 8 to try by diſcourſe ;] *Swoond*, [the
motion of the heart hindered to the deprivation of ſenſe.
Sore, [vid. (*s*) Obſer. 2.] *Sower*, [he that ſoweth ;] *Swore*,
[did ſwear ;] *Sour*, [ſharp, eager. 2 moroſe. 3 to lowr.]
Seal, [figure imprinted on wax or ſome like matter ;] *Ciel*,
Seel, [to under cover a room.] *Steak*, [fryed fleſh ;]
Stake, [ſtiff round ſtick to ſupport hedges. 2 wager.] *Symbol*,
[ſign obſcure ;] *Cymbal*, [muſical inſtrument.] *Striter*,
[more ſtrict ;] *Stricture*, [binding.]

T.

Tongs, [to take up fire or things out of the fire ;] *Tongues*,
[languages. 2 inſtruments of ſpeech.] *Treatiſe*, [a
diſcourſe written or printed ;] *Treatyſes*, [entertainment in
order to a bargain.] *Throw't*, [caſt it ;] *Throat*, [open
paſſage through the neck into the middle region of the
body.]

V.

Vale. *Valley*, [unequal concave ground ;] *Vail*, *veil*, [thin
cover.] *Value*, [worth ;] *Volley*, [ſhooting together.]
Vane,

Vane, [flag to know the turning of the Wind;] *Vain*, [nothing worth. 2 wanton. 3 conceited.] *Vitals*, [parts containing life;] *Victuals*, [ordinary food.]

W.

Wert ſounded *wårt*, [denotes the paſt being of a ſecond perſon;] *Wart*, [little tumor in the ſkin without pain or danger, cauſed by watery matter hindered from tranſpiring.] *Wile*, [craft;] *Wild*, [wanton. 2 fierce. 3. extravagant.] *Whey*, [watery part, part of milk, blood for attenuating the humors;] *Way*, [general paſſage.]

Y.

Your, [belonging to you;] *Ewr*, [veſſel for pouring water on the hands.] *Yield*, [permit. 2 ſubmit. 3. give up. 4 aſſent. 5 ſwelling of parts in moiſt weather;] *Guild*, *gild*, [place for aſſembling. 2 to color with gold.]

This may be uſeful three wayes; by reading, poſing or crambow; wherein the beginning conſonants are very helpful.

Remarks.

Other Examples might be framed and added under this head as *a Steam*, *Eſteem*; but theſe are the moſt material, wherein any difficulty may appear in the different way of writing.

Some words that are written with uſeleſs letters, or that have their ſound different from their writing have an arbitrary pronunciation; that is when they are not cuſtomarily ſounded according to their proper power; but every one pronounceth them as himſelf pleaſeth. As in *Rowen*, [after paſture] pronounced by ſome *Ro-en*: Others *Rou-en*. Other ſome *Reu-en*, as *Ruin*, [deſtruction.] So *Fraught*, [loaded, filled, ſtored with.] *Frât*, *Frait*, *Frâte*. And (*ugh*) in ſome words is pronounced by ſome, like (*â*) by others like (*af*) as in *Brought*, *Brât*, *Braſt*. *Sought*,

Sought, Salt, Saſt. As in *Soft*, [not hard. 2 merciful. 3 dull. 4 courteous. 4 weak. 5 ſlow, cowardly. 6 ſheepiſh. 7 fooliſh, *&c.*] See *Chap.* 4. *Rule* 2. (*augh.*) For which there wants a common meaſure, and ſtanding rule. Which I have not undertaken to determine.

Some of theſe are written otherwiſe, neither is the ſame difference alwayes obſerv'd in all words; for there is writen *geſſes* for *jeſſes* [foot bands for a hawk;] and *geſſes* for *gueſſes*, [makes conjecture.] *Get, Jet, Jeat*, [black ſtone of a fine grain. 2 to go proudly;] *Get*, [obtain.] *Jealouſie, Geloſy*; *Girk* for *Jirk*. *Gelly, Jelly*, &c. *Corants, Corinths, Currants.* Having therefore laid aſide this rubbiſh, I have made choice of thoſe letters that moſt of all build up the ſound, and are agreeable to the *Engliſh* Analogy.

The Figures and Letters whereby Numbers are expreſt, are theſe following.

1	One	I	15	Fifteen	XV
2	Two	II	16	Sixteen	XVI
3	Three	III	17	Seventeen	XVII
4	Four	IIII or IV	18	Eighteen	XVIII
5	Five	V	19	Nineteen	XIX
6	Six	VI	20	Twenty	XX
7	Seven	VII	30	Thirty	XXX
8	Eight	VIII	40	Forty	XL
9	Nine	IX	50	Fifty	L
10	Ten	X	60	Sixty	LX
11	Eleven	XI	70	Seventy	LXX
12	Twelve	XII	80	Eighty	LXXX
13	Thirteen	XIII	90	Ninety	XC
14	Fourteen	XIV			

100	One Hundred	C
500	Five Hundred	D or IↃ
1000	One Thouſand	M or CIↃ
5000	Five Thouſand	IↃↃ
10000	Ten Thouſand	CCIↃↃ
50000	Fifty Thouſand	IↃↃↃ
100000	One Hundred Thouſand	CCCIↃↃↃ
500000	Five Hundred Thouſand	IↃↃↃↃ
1000000	Ten Hundred Thouſand	CCCCIↃↃↃↃ

I have added the moſt difficult of the Scripture Proper-Names, that by getting them perfectly, they may more eaſily read the Bible without Stops or Interruption.

A-bug-tha
A-bed-ne-go
A-bi-a-thar
A-bi-jam
A-brech
A-chai-a
A-cheſh
Ach-me-tha
Ach-ſah
Ach-zib
A-do-ni-be-zek
A-do-ni-jah
Æ-ne-as
A-ha-ſu-e-rus
A-ha-zi-ah
A-hi-jah
A-hi-ma-az
A-hi-ſa-mach
A-chi-to-phel
Al-le-lu-i-a
Al-phe-us
Am-mi-na-dib
A-na-me-lek
A-na-the-ma
Ma-ra-na-tha
An-ti-och
Ar-che-laus
Ar-chip-pus
Arc-tu-rus
A-re-o-pa-gus
A-ri-ma-the-a
An-ti-o-chus
Ar-ma-ged-don
Ar-phax-ad
Ar-tax-erx-es
Aſh-ta-roth
Aſ-nap-per
A-tha-li-ah

B.

Ba-al-ſha-li-ſha
Ba-ra-chi-ah
Bar-ti-me-us
Bar-zil-lai
Ba-ſhe-math
Bath-ſhe-ba
Be-el-ze-bub
Be-er-ſhe-ba
Bal-ſhaz-zar
Ben-am-mi
Be-re-cha
Be-theſ-da
Beth-le-he-mite
Bet-ſhe-meſh
Bi-chri
Bid-char
Bo-a-ner-ges
Bo-chim

C.

Cai-a-phas
Ca-per-na-um
Ca-ſi-phi-a
Cen-chre-a
Ce-ſa-re-a
Che-ma-rim
Che-moſh
Che-re-thites
Chim-ham
Chit-tim
Che-nix
Cho-ra-zin
Chu-ſhan riſhathaim

D.

De-me-tri-us
Di-drach-ma
Di-o-tre-phes
Di-o-tre-phas
Di-o-ni-ſy-us

E.

E-bed-me-lech
El-be-thel
E-le-lo-he Iſ-ra-el
E-li E-li-la-ma-ſa
Bach-tha-ni
E-li-ſhe-ba
Em-ma-us
E-pa-phro-di-tus
Eph-pha-tha
E-ſar-had-don
Eſh-ba-al
E-vil-me-ro-dach
Eu-phra-tes
Eu-ro-cly-don
Eu-ty-chus

G.

Ga-la-ti-a
Ger-ga-ſhite
Ger-ge-ſe-us
Ge-ra-zim
Ger-ſhom
Ge-ſhur
Gol-go-tha
Go-mor-rha

H.

Ha-da-de-zer
Ha-da-drim-mon
Ha-ro-ſheth
Heph-zi-ba
Her-mo-ge-nes
Hi-e-ra-po-lis
Hig-gai-on
Ho-ro-na-im
Hy-me-ne-us

I.

Ja-a-za-ni-ah
Ja-beſh Gi-le-ad
Ja-pheth
I-cha-bod
Je-di-di-ah
Je-ho-a-haz
Je-hoi-a-chin
Je-ho-ſha-phat
Je-ho-vah Ji-reh
Je-rah-me-el
Iſh-bo-ſheth
Iſ-ra-e-li-tiſh
Iſ-ſa-char

K.

Ka-deſh-bar-ne-a
Ki-kai-on
Kir jath-je-a-rim

L.

La-chiſh
La-mech
La-o-di-ce-a
Lo-ru-ha-mah

M.

Ma-ce-do-ni-a
Mac-pe-lah
Ma-ha-na-im
Ma-her ſha-lal-haſ-baz
Ma-za-roth
Me-gid-do
Mel-chi-ze-dek
Me-ro-dach
Me-ſhech
Me-ſo-po-ta-mi-a
Me-ne Me-ne
Te-kel Up-har-ſin
Mi-cai-ah
Mi-di-a-ni-tiſh
Mi-ſha-el
Mna-ſon
Mo-loch
Mor-de-cai

N.

Na-a-ſhon
Na-joth
Naph-tha-li
Na-za-rite-ſhip
Ne-bu-chad nez-zar
Ne-bu-cha-do-no-zer
Ne-bu-chad-rez-zar
Ne-bu-za-ra-dan
Ne-huſ-tan
Ne-tha-ne-el
Ne-tha-ni-ah
Ne-thi-nim
Ni-co-de-mus
Ni-co-la-i-tans
Ni-ſroch
No-a-di-ah

O.

O-bed E-dom
Om-ri
O-ne-ſi-mus
O-ne-ſi pho-rus
O-ri on
Oth-ni-el

P.

Pa-dan a-ram
Pa-le-ſti-na
Pam-phy-li-a
Pa-ſhur
Pe-la-ti-ah
Pen-te-coſt
Per-ga-mos
Pe-riz-zite
Pha-ra-oh Ho-phra
Phi-la-del-phi-a
Phi-li-ſti-a
Plei-a-des
Po-ti-phar
Preach-ing

Priſ-cil-la
Pu-rim

R.

Ra-bo-ni
Rab-ſhe-keh
Ra-cha
Ra-chel
Ra-moth Gi-le-ad
Re-bec-ca
Re-chab
Re-ho-bo-am
Re-ho-both
Re-ma-li-ah
Rem-pham
Re-pha-im
Reu-ben
Rim-mon
Ru-ha-mah

S.

San-bal-lat
Sa-phi-ra
Sa-rep-ta
Sen-na-che-rib
Se-ra-jah
Se-ra-phims
Ser-gi-us Pau-lus
Sham-gar
She-ja-ſhub
She-chem
Shi-lo-ah
Shi-me-i
Shim-ſhai
Shi-ſhak
Shu-la-mite
Shu-ſhan
Sib-bo-leth
Si-gi-o-noth
Si-lo-ah
Si-ſe-ra
Ste-pha-nas
Suc-coth be-noth
Sy-ro-phe-ni-ci-an

T.

Ta-bi-tha
Ta-ha-pan-hes
Tah-pe-nes
Ta-li-tha cu-mi
Tam-muz
Tar-ſhiſh
Te-ra-phim
Ter-tul-lus
Te-trarch
The-bez
The-o-phi-lus
Theſ-ſa-lo-ni-ca
Thum-mim
Thy-a-ti-ra
Tim-nath Se-rah
Tir-ſha-tha
Ty-rus

V.

Vaſh-ti
U-phaz
Uz-zi-ah

Z.

Za-che-us
Zal-mun-na
Za-re-phath
Ze-be-dee
Ze-cha-ri-ah
Ze-lo-phe-had
Ze-reſh
Zer-vi-ah
Zig-lag
Zip-po-rah
Zo-ro-ba-bel
Zu-ri-ſhad-di

Part of the 10th Chapter of Nehemiah.

NOw thoſe that ſealed *were*, Nehemiah the Tirſhatha, the ſon of Hachaliah, and Zidkijah,
2 Seraiah, Azariah, Jeremiah,
3 Paſhur, Amariah, Malchijah,
4 Hattuſh, Shebaniah, Malluch,
5 Harim, Meremoth, Obadiah,
6 Daniel, Ginnethon, Baruch,

7 Meſhullam, Abijah, Mijamin,
8 Maaziah, Bilgai, Shemaiah : theſe *were* the prieſts.
9 And the Levites : both Jeſhua the ſon of Azaniah,
Binnui of the ſons of Henadad, Kadmiel ;
10 And their brethren, Shebaniah, Hodijah, Kelita,
Pelaiah, Hanan,
11 Micha, Rehob, Haſhabiah,
12 Zaccur, Sherebiah, Shebaniah,
13 Hodijah, Bani, Beninu.
14 The chief of the people ; Paroſh, Pahath-moab,
Elam, Zatthu, Bani,
15 Bunni, Azgad, Bebai,
16 Adonijah, Bigvai, Adin,
17 Ater, Hizkijah, Azzur,
18 Hodijah, Haſhum, Bezai,
19 Hariph, Anathoth, Nebai,
20 Magpiaſh, Meſhullam, Hezir,
21 Meſhezabeel, Zadok, Jaddua,
22 Pelatiah, Hanan, Anaiah,
23 Hoſhea, Hananiah, Haſhub,
24 Hallohesh, Pileha, Shobek,
25 Rehum, Haſhabnah, Maaſeiah,
26 And Ahijah, Hanan, Anan,
27 Malluch, Harim, Baanah.

Of Accents.

The uſe of Accents may be twofold ;

1. A Grave Accent deſcending to the right hand [̀] may be a ſign of that Syllable raiſed above the reſt ; as *còntrary* not *contrary*.

2. An Acute Accent aſcending to the right hand, thus [́] may be a ſign of the lengthning of a ſyllable, or that found which is put for its long Vowel ; as *met mét*. Where the elevation and production meet in the ſame ſyllable, there the conjunction of both may be ſignified by a circumflex ; as *contrîve*.

Rules

Rules for Accents in Diſſyllables.

Rule 1.

When an ending is joyn'd to a Monoſyllable, the primitive word or firſt ſyllable is Accented; as *able*, *iſh*, *full*, *leſs*, *neſs*, *ſom*, *word*, *y* or *ly*: *notable*, *childiſh*, *faithful*, *faithleſs*, *greatneſs*, *noiſom*, *backward*, *hardy*, *hardly*, *hardily*. So the ending of Verbs, and the comparative and ſuperlative degree; as *acteſt*, *acteth*, *acted*, *acting*, *acter*: *ſofter*, *ſofteſt*.

Rule 2.

In words of two ſyllables that end in *er*, (except where the laſt is the principal, *defèr*, *refèr*, *prefèr*) *or*, *ure*, or *le*, *en*, which do not make a ſyllable, the firſt claims the Accent. And in others alſo where the ending is a compound addition, or leſs principal part of the word; as *cart-rope*, *like-wiſe*, *al-ſo*, *ab-bot*.

1. Except ſyllables which have *e* long, or the ſound of *ee*, *oo*, *ai*; as *degrèe*, *appèar*, *frontièr*, *ſerène*, *blaſphème*, *ſuprème*, *terrène*, *behoves*, *maintain*, *obey*. To which may be added *begìn*, *cajòle*, *carèſs*, *caròuſe*, *cemènt*, *collògue*, *create*, *fomènt*, *pedànt*, *perdùe*, *ſalùte*.

2. Except words compounded with a Verb, wherein the Verb, (whether the former or latter ſyllable) hath the Accent; as *back-bite*, *back-ſlide*, *break-faſt*, *catch-poles*, *màke-bate*, *par-tàke*, *pàſs-port*, *pàr-boil*.

Rule 3.

When a Præpoſition is ſet before a Monoſyllable, the primitive word by right requires the Accent; as *collègue*, *pollùte*: And in very many others, where the compoſition eaſily appears. *a*, *al*, *as*, *be*, *de*, (except *àtom*, *bèſom*, *dècent*, *dèſcant*) follow the Rule of Præpoſitions.

These are excepted, *àbject*, *àccent*, *àdjunct*, *àdvent*, *àſpect*, *common*, *còmpact*, *còmpaſs*, *còncord*, *còncourſe*, *cònduit*, *cònſul*,

cònſul, òffice, òffer, pèrfect, prèlat, pròduct, pròffer, pròfit, prògreſs, prologue, pròmiſe, rèliques, rèſpit, ſùbſtance, ſùburbs, ſùccour, ſùffer, ſùrplice, ſỳnod, ſỳntax,

Rule 4.

If an ending is added to a word of two ſyllables, that which formerly had the Accent ſtill keeps it; as *adjoining-ed*, &c. *pròfit pròfitable*; but from *proteſt proteſtant.*

Rules of Accents for Polyſyllables.

Rule 1.

The laſt ſyllable ſave two, although a Præpoſition, if the laſt but one is not long by poſition, bears the Accent; ſo that when an ending of two ſyllables is added to a word of two ſyllables (wherein the former ſyllable bears the Accent) the Accent is tranſlated to the laſt ſyllable ſave two; as *àctive actìvity*: So in all other words that end in *ty*. But when *neſs* is added to a word of two ſyllables (as after very many adjectives) the Accent never changes the place; as *righteous-neſs.*

1. Except when the laſt ſyllable but one is long by poſition, that requires the Accent; as *accompliſh, abandon, ecliptic, ignoble, illuſtrate*; and thoſe which end in *ure*, except *overture.*

2. Except when the Vowel in the laſt ſyllable but one is long; as *affiance, affidâvit, anòther, antecèdent, armâdo, balcòny, bravâdo, carbonâdo, cathèdral, dandelîon, horîzon, obdûrat, oppònent, pellûcid, precèdent, recûſant, vagâry, vicegèrent.*

3 Except when the ſound of the conſonant in the laſt ſyllable but one is doubled; as *admòniſh, alrèady, appàrel, aſtòniſh, conſìder, contìnue, depòſit, imbèzil, immòdeſt, exhìbit, erràtic, narcòtic, replèvy, rètinue, diſinhèrit.*

4. Except ſome, which lay the Accent upon the laſt ſyllable; as *acquièſce, advertîſe, cavèat, ap-com-re-prehènd, condeſcènd, debonâir, complaiſânce, obſolète, evermòre, perſevère,*

ſubdivide; and ſome compounded with [illegible] diſreſpect, &c.

5. Except words compounded with over, which never endures the Accent, nor under, except [illegible] moſt, underwood.

Rule 2.

The ſyllable before i pronounced as ye, and before ti, ſi, ci, ce, pronounced as ſh or zh (except eccleſiaſtical) will alwayes have the Accent; as circumciſion, ocean, magician. See Chap. 4. Rul. 2. and Chap. 15. Rul. 1. and 2.

Rule 3.

Some Nouns by tranſlating the Accent are changed into Verbs; as àbſent, to abſènt; còllects, to collèct; cònfines, he confines; cònflict, to conflìct; cònſort, to conſort; ìncenſe, to incenſe; an òutcaſt, to outcàſt; prèmiſes, he premiſes; project, to project; rèfuſe, to refuſe; ùnit, to unìte; ferment, to fermènt; convert, to convèrt; a tòward boy, towàrds; preſent, to preſènt; an object, to object; a ſubject, to ſubject; a conteſt, to conteſt; rècords, to record; tòrment, to tormènt. To which may be added to conjure, [to deal in Witchcraft,] to conjûre, [highly to entreat;] a càviller, a cavillièr; decent, or comely, deſcènt, or going down; a minut, [part of time,] minûte, [ſmall.]

Rule 4.

Some which end in y for e ſhort, the moſt rapid of the Vowels; and ble, which is ſounded without a Vowel, have two Accents; one in the fourth or fifth ſyllable, another fainter than the former, in the laſt but one; as àcadèmy, àcceſſory, àcrimòny, àdmiràble, àdverſàry, àlimony, àllegory, àmbulatory, àmiàble, àmicàble, ànniverſàry, àntimòny, antiquàted, àpoplexy, àrbitràry, àuditory, àuxiliàry, hàbitàble, hièràrchy, nèceſſàry, nècromàncy, rèfractory, ſedentàry, ſupe[illegible]nàry, tèmperàment, ſpiritualìty. And all words of four or more ſyllables in neſs.

Some are uncertainly Accented in this or the other ſyllable, according to the will of the ſpeaker: Such are *àdjacent*, *deceptâble*, *contrìbuting*, *còrruptible*, *gàllant*, *gàzet*, *confèſſor*, *succèſſor*.

As alſo Proper Names, *Abèdnego*, *Adràmelek*, *Bèlzebub*, *Cànaan*, *Capèrnaum*, *Ceſàrea*, *Theſſàlonica*.

Which, as they are made *Engliſh* words, by all means ought to undergoe the *Engliſh* Rules or Analogy; for which I could here give many Reaſons; but I forbear, becauſe my only deſire and deſign is, that ſuch words may be brought to a certain uniformity in pronunciation; What I have therefore here propoſed by fixing the Accents, is in ſubmiſſion to better and more mature Judgments. What farther now remains, is that we ſpeak ſome few things concerning the *Accidents of Sentences*; as

Of Pointing.

The great uſe of Pointing is that the ſenſe may be diſtinguiſht: Either by the leaſt reſpiration, which ſtops the Sentence; or a middle, which delayes it; or a full, which layes it down: That it may appear, to which this or the other word or ſentence does belong; for the want of true Pointing often cauſes obſcurity, confuſion, or contrariety: As for Example,

I ſaw a Rainbow; drop down hail
I ſaw a cloud————

Concerning Pointing, the Learned themſelves do not altogether agree: But the way of conſtruction, and the various diſtinction of Sentences ſeem to require ſix kind of Points; to wit,

1. A *Period*, (beſides that which concludes Orations and leſſer Sections) which is placed at the bottom of the Line, and is markt thus, (.) 2. A *Semiperiod* may have the ſame mark, but diſtinguiſht from the former by a leſs breach in the line, and the word following beginning with

a ſmall Letter. 3. A *Colon*, which is ſet at the head and foot of a Letter, markt thus, (:) 4. A *Semicolon*, a point ſet to the head of a Letter, with a half Circle under it, thus (;) 5. A *Comma* is a ſemicircle ſet at the middle of a Letter, after this manner (,). A *Semi-Comma* may have the ſame mark, but leſs, ſet at the bottom of a Letter.

1. A *Period* ſhews a ſentence, whether ſimple or compound to be perfect; as when we ſpeak of a new argument or matter without reſpect to the foregoing ſentence; As, *Juſtice is the bond of Humane Society. Not he that hath little: but he that ſtill covets, is poor.*

2. A *Semiperiod* relates to the foregoing matter for ſenſe, but is not join'd together by any conjunction in conſtruction; (which way of writing dayly comes more into uſe;) As, *This Life is wholly in order to another.* (therefore) *Do but make ſure to live well, and there is no need of living long.* (for) *To the purpoſe of preparation to another World, the beſt life is longeſt.* Wherein *therefore* and *for* are left out. In theſe the following Period does in a manner depend upon the former; As, *If you have done any foul thing with pleaſure; the pleaſure vaniſhes, the foulneſs remains. If you have done any thing honeſtly; the labour paſſes off, the honeſty remains.*

3. A *Colon* is put between the dividing members of a *Period*; as between a *Protaſis* [a propoſition,] and *Apodoſis* [the reddition.] Whether 1. Between a propoſition and the reaſon; as, *Vertue makes men moſt happy: for it preſcribes the beſt means to attain it.* 2. A propoſition and the conſequence; as, *Sin is mortal: therefore it ought to be avoided as death it ſelf.* 3. After a conceſſive propoſition, when the latter is reſtrictive, or adverſative; as, *You may go on in your own way: but you will repent at laſt.* 4. Likeneſs and its application; as, *The light of the Sun comforts the eyes: So the diſcourſe of the wiſe rejoyces the heart.* 5. The whole and its parts; as, *The Cardinal Vertues* (or rather the qualifications of Vertue) *are four: Juſtice, which gives to every man his own: Prudence, which chuſes the moſt proper means*

means to attain the end : Fortitude, which bears and conquer's all impediments : Temperance, which bridles all the paſſions, which may divert or hurry any one from doing right. 6. Laſtly, between the parts of a period, or its dividing members; As, *Firſt ſee how the caſe ſtands : then conſider what muſt be done : Laſtly, let no care or pains be wanting in the management of it. I am not aſhamed to live : nor afraid to dye.*

4. A *Semicolon* is a half Member, as when the *Protaſis* or *Apodoſis* is double; the *Semicolon* is ſet after the firſt; As, *Diligence makes rich; Idleneſs poor : for the one gathers; the other ſcatters.* Or after ſubdiviſions, or oppoſits in a diſtinction, or diſparates where the pauſe is leſs than in a *Colon*, and greater than in a *Comma* ; As, *his own, other mans; the publick, the private; the ſacred, the profane.*

5. The *Comma* is ſet after other depending Clauſes; either ſhorter ſentences, or compounded propoſitions; whether they are conditional, cauſal, or relative, or copulative, diſjunctive, or diſcretive; which are join'd to the principal Verb, and are neither whole members, nor half members; *To fear where, there is no fear, or to be bold, where there is no reaſon; argues a fooliſh, or fool hardy temper.* Or after words which ſupply the place of a ſentence; whether they be Nouns, Verbs, or Adverbs; As, *The Sun, Earth, Sea, Air, and all Creatures are deſigned for the Glory of God, and the ſervice of Man. Sooner, later, all muſt dye.* I would here alſo farther ſuggeſt, that a *Comma* ſhould be placed before *or* the diſjunctive, but not when it ſerves only to explain the foregoing word, or ſentence. It is ſet alſo inſtead of

6. A *Semicomma.* 1. This ought to be uſed to take away doubtfulneſs when words are put out of their Grammatical Order, or may be refer'd to diverſe things. 2. When a word or clauſe is put between another ſentence. 3. Before an exegetical addition, which explains the foregoing word or ſentence. 4. For the moſt part, where there is no need of more points, than there are

diſtinct parts in the ſentence; to wit, where time, place, means, manner, or other circumſtances of action are ſet down. 5. After an Infinitive Mood, a ſubſtantive put abſolute, or in appoſition, and adjectives active and paſſive, call'd Participles, (which when they are placed after ſubſtantives are Elliptical;) for every one of theſe may ſupply the place of a ſentence: As, *To tell you theſe things, is my duty: To practice them, is your wiſdom; that you practice them. The King reigning, the Nation was happy; while the King reigned. The Sun, the fountain of light was darkened at noon day; which is the fountain. God, ſending forth his Judgments, terrifies the inhabitants of the Earth; while he ſends forth. The Angel, countenanced like Lightning aſtoniſhed the watchmen; who was countenanced.*

Interjections and *Vocatives* require a *Semicomma* before and after them: But if an Interrogation, Admiration, or Vocative ends the ſentence, they have ſuch ſtops or marks as the ſentence requires.

From hence follow theſe General Rules.

Every ſentence, although it be made up of never ſo many, which depends upon the former, neither in reſpect of conſtruction nor ſenſe, hath one *Period*, and ought to have no more. A principal ſentence which depends upon the former in reſpect of ſence, but not conſtruction, ma *Semiperiod*. Greater members of a ſentence require a *Colon*. The leſs a *Semicolon*. The ſhorter and dependent ſentences ſhould have a *Comma*. Sentences concealed, or ungrammatically placed a *Semicomma*.

But if we deſcend to more minute and particular things; we may find ſome points often omitted, and ſome put for others without difference, at every ones pleaſure. But I have endeavoured to lay down ſuch general Rules, that may beſt anſwer the neceſſity of things; (to which all particular Examples may be fitted,) and which may render the writing as diſtinct and clear as might be. Wherein we ſhould alwayes keep this in memory; 1. Where a point is neceſſary. 2. What kind of point, at leaſt, will ſerve for that end, to which points were deſigned.

Of the Accidents of Sentences.

There are beſides, other marks, which ſhew the various affections of the Author; and alſo that thoſe ſentences ought to be pronounced otherwiſe than in ordinary diſcourſe: Such as theſe, *Parentheſis*, *Parectheſis*, *Eroteſis*, *Ecphoneſis*, *Emphaſis*, *Ironia*, *Hyphen*.

1. *Parentheſis* [interpoſition] is one ſentence put between another before it is finiſhed, which neither depends on the foregoing nor following Verb; but may be left out, the ſenſe being entire: which is contain'd between two curve lines, thus ( ).

2. *Parectheſis* [expoſition] is the explaining ſomething going before; contain'd between two angular lines, after this manner [ ].

3. *Eroteſis* [interrogation] is a ſentence propounded by way of queſtion: The mark whereof is this ?

4. *Ecphoneſis* [exclamation] is a note expreſſing wonder or an earneſt paſſion, giving a ſign for a ſuitable raiſing the voice; markt thus !

5. *Emphaſis* [expreſs earneſtneſs] ſignifies the force of the ſenſe of ſome particular word or words above others; and is uſually expreſt by putting ſuch words into a different Character, either for kind, or bigneſs.

6. *Irony* [diſſimulation] is a ſcoffing ſentence, wherein the words are to be underſtood contrary to their natural ſignification; and is to be diſtinguiſhed by its pronunciation; for which there ought to be a mark (though there be not) to direct the Voice; it may be this ¡, or ſuch like.

7 *Hyphen* [connexion] is a note ſignifying the joining two ſyllables or words into one; markt thus ‑ or -

To which may be added theſe accidental and occaſional Marks.

1. An *Aſterisk* or *Aſteriſm* ſhews that ſomething more might be, or is ſaid in another place, or to be obſerved, *.

2. " This ſhews ſomething added to a former Edition, or the Citation of an Author.

3. ☞ The *Index* points to ſomething worthy to be obſerved.

4. ‸ This mark ſhews where ſomething that is left out, and ſet down in another place; ought to be brought in.

5. *Apoſtrophus* is ſet over a Letter to ſignifie ſomething left out, at the end of a word in Latin; as *viv' bodie*: at the beginning and middle in *Engliſh*; as, *it's* for *it is*, *ſhou'd* for *ſhould*.

6. Capital Letters are ſet, 1. After a full ſtop. 2. At the beginning of Verſes or leſſer Sections. Or 3. Proper Names. 4. Sometimes Emphatical Words or Sentences are written with Capital Letters. 5. Some are put for the figures of Number; as, I. 1, V. 5, X. 10, L. 50, C. 100, M. 1000.

To theſe might be added a note of duplication that ſhould ſignifie that the ſound of a ſingle Letter is doubled. For this we have no mark; the Examples are *adage*, *adamant*, *adulation*, *agat*, *agitat*, *agony*, *aliment*, *amicable*, *anagram*, *anarchy*, *atom*, *bavin*, *benefice*, and others with *ben*, *bigamy*, *blemiſh*, *camel*, *capital*, *cavalry*, *cavil*, *citizen*, *comedy*, *copy*, *devil*, *finical*, *finiſh*, *generous*, *habit-able-tation*, *inſinuate*, *lapidary*, *limit*, *liquid*, *liver-y*, *malady*, *mimic*, *moderat-ion*, *modern*, *modeſty*, *moralize*, *never*, *obit*, *ominous*, *onerat*, *operation*, *pation*, *penitent*, *penury*, *planet*, *policy*, *popular*, *poverty*, *promiſe*, *regenerat*, *ſynod*, *tenant*, *tenement*, *trepan*, *trinity*; *vicar*, *vigor*.

Many words have *d* ſounded double; as, *ſolidity*, *validity*, but we ſeldom write *dd*: So ſome with *v*; as, *quiver*, *rivet*, *ſeveral*, though we never write *v v*. And often *l*, and ſometimes *n*; as, *equality*, *iniquity*, and the like derived from the *Latin* in *as*. And *c* put for *ſ*; as, *acid*. See *Chap*. X. *Rul*. 1. With ſome others ſcattered up and down among the foregoing Examples.

Thus I have finiſhed that, which I at firſt deſigned and judged moſt neceſſary to my preſent purpoſe; that is, to give the moſt clear, full, and perfect account of the beſt, and eaſieſt way to Read and Write our *Engliſh* Tongue. If any one deſires to underſtand the frame or conſtitution of our Tongue, may conſult *Grammatica Linguæ Anglicanæ*; wherein I have treated of the Etymology of Nouns, Verbs, and Adverbs. Of the Accidents of Subſtantives, to wit, of the Articles *a*, *an*, *the*: Of Pronouns, Genders, Numbers, Præpoſitions: Of the Accidents of Adjectives, of compariſon, poſſeſſives, augmentatives and diminutives: Of the Accidents of Verbs, of the Verb *am*, Primary and Secundary Modes, the Infinitive, Tenſes, the firſt and ſecond Conjugation of Verbs, Neuters. Of Adverbs. Of Conjunctions. Of the Syntax. In the *Preface* there is an account given of the advantages of our *Engliſh* Tongue. 1. Of the copiouſneſs. 2. Of the ſignificancy or expreſſiveneſs. 3. Of the perſpicuity. 4. Of the elegancy. 5. Of the eaſineſs. 6. Of the *Brittiſh* Tongue. 7. Of the Original of the *French*; of the *Engliſh*. 8. Of the Original of our *Pſeudography*. And Laſtly, Of the Method of Learning our Tongue.

I hav

have here added our Duty towards God and our Neighbour, (as in the Church Catechiſm) which may be turned into a Prayer; and after ſome other Collects or Prayers, may be ſaid every Night.

O Moſt Gracious, and for ever Bleſſed Lord God, the God of our Lives, and of all our Comforts, of Infinite perfection, power and purity; who art able to ſave and to deſtroy: Pardon all my ſins committed againſt thee in Thought, Word or Deed, eſpecially whatever I have done or omitted this day contrary to thy Holy Laws. Sanctifie my Nature; Juſtifie my Perſon, and give me Grace to keep a Conſcience void of offence towards thee our God, and towards all Men.

Enable me *a* to believe in thee, *b* to fear thee, *c* and to love thee with all my Heart, with all my Mind, with all my Soul, and with all my Strength; *d* to worſhip thee, *e* to give thee thanks, *f* to put my whole truſt in thee, *g* to call upon thee, *h* to honour thy Holy Name, *i* and thy Word, *k* and to ſerve thee truly all the dayes of my Life.

a *Heb.* 11. 6. *John* 5. 24. b *Eccl.* 12. 13. c *Luk.* 10. 27. d *Matth.* 4. 10. e *Pſal.* 92. 12. 1 *Theſſ.* 5. 18. f *Prov.* 3. 5. *Jer.* 17. 5. g *Phil.* 4. 6. h *Levit.* 19. 12. *Jam.* 5. 12. *Pſalm* 99. 23. i *Iſa.* 66. 2. 2 *Theſſ.* 1. 7, 8. k 2 *Cor.* 5. 15. 1 *Cor.* 15. 58.

Enable me to ſubdue all Natural Corruption, and to diſcharge my Duty faithfully and conſtantly toward my Neighbour; *a* To love him as my ſelf, and *b* to do to all men as I would they ſhould do unto me. *c* To love, honour, and ſuccour my Father and Mother; *d* to honour and obey the King, and all that are put in Authority under him. *e* To ſubmit my ſelf to all my Governours, Teachers, Spiritual

a Mat. 22. 39. b Mat. 7. 12. c *Prov.* 30. 17. *Col.* 3. 20. 1 *Tim.* 5. 4, 8. d 1 *Pet.* 2. 13. 14, 17. *Rom.* 13. 1, 2, 5. *Prov.* 24. 21. e 1 *Tim.* 5. 17. *Hebrews* 13. 17.

Paſtours and *f* Maſters. *g* To order my ſelf lowly and reverently to all my betters. *h* To hurt no body by word or deed. *i* To be true and juſt in all my dealing. *k* To bear no malice nor hatred in my heart. *l* To keep my Hands from picking and ſtealing. *m* And my Tongue from evil ſpeaking, lying and ſlandering. *n* To keep my Body in Temp[illegible]neſs, and Chaſti[illegible] Not to covet or deſire other Mens goods, but to learn and labour truly to get my own living, and to do my duty in that ſtate of life unto which it ſhall pleaſe thee to call me,

That by obeying thy Commands, and ſubmitting to thy Providence, I may be happy here, and for ever: For Jeſus Chriſts ſake, in whoſe name and words, I deſire to be heard, Praying, *Our Father*, &c.

f Eph. 6. 5, 6. Tit. 2.
9, 10. 1 Peter 2. 18, 19.
g *Levit.* 19. 32. 1 *Pet.*
5. 5. h Eph. 4. 31, 32.
Rom. 12. 17. 18. Mat.
5. 44, 45. i *Philip.* 4. 8.
Prov. 11. 1. and 22. 16.
k Lev. 19. 17. 1 *John*
3. 10, 15. *Eph.* 4. 26.
l Eph. 4. 28. 1 *Cor.* 6. 9,
m *Jam.* 1. 28. and 4.
11. Eph. 4. 25. *Pſal.*
15. 1, 2, 3. *Rev.* 21. 8.
n Mat. 5. 28. 1 *Cor.*
6. 9. *Rom.* 13. 13, 14.
o *Heb.* 13. 5. 1 *Tim.*
6. 8. 1 *Theſſ.* 4. 11, 12.
1 *Cor.* 7. 20.

FINIS.